

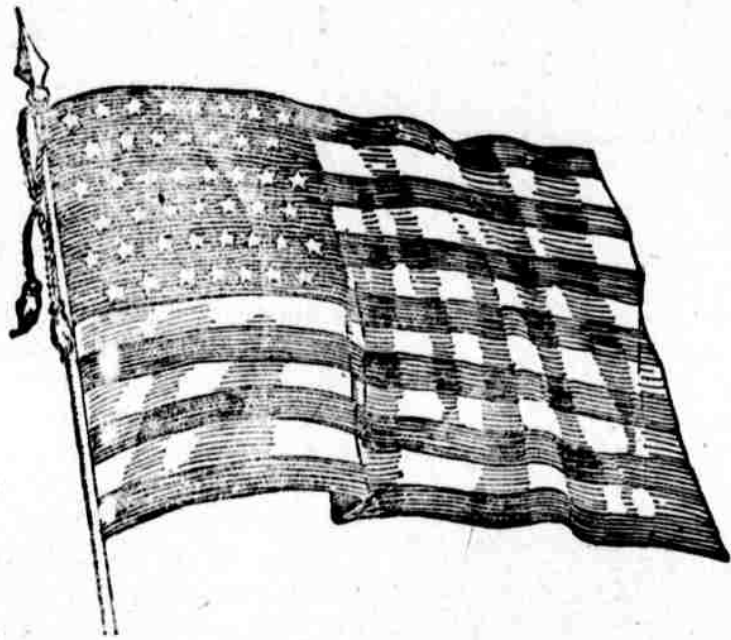
# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 56.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 19851.

# ANNEXATION!



## "HERE TO STAY!"

And the star-spangled banner  
In triumph shall wave,  
O'er the Isles of Hawaii  
And the homes of the brave.

—H. M. WHITNEY.

### FIRST NEWS.

HONOLULU, H. I., U. S. A., July 13, 1898, 3:30 p. m.—The Pacific Mail S.S. Coptic signals from off Waikiki that these Islands have been annexed to the United States by the passage in the Senate at Washington of the House Joint Resolution.

Flags are being hoisted everywhere.  
Thousands flocked to the water front.  
There are great crowds on the streets evidencing the very delirium of joy.

At 4:15 a salute of 100 guns was fired.

At 4:20 all the whistles were sounding.

### VOTE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—With a rush, without the change of a word, the resolutions which make Hawaii a part of the United States were passed by the Senate this afternoon. From out of a situation which gave no promise of ending for weeks, perhaps, and at a time when those who have had charge of the filibuster against the measure had been assuring every one that they could not see a vote for a week, there came a demand for a roll call on the first amendment of the list of eight which had to be disposed of before the main question could be considered. Senator White almost surprised himself when he shut off debate, ended the filibuster which has prevented the acceptance of the Hawaiian resolution and gave the majority of the Senate a chance to express its will.

An agreement was reached partly last night and partly this morning, but has been in sight for several days. The Republican leaders had been hard at work for two days in their endeavor to blockade the windward passage of the anti-annexation filibuster. They succeeded when they showed the utter inability of the Democrats to keep up their performance sufficiently long to have any effect whatever. Not more than 22 votes against the resolution could be counted by the most sanguine, while the annexationists' forty-five was still intact.

So it was that, ungraciously enough, the obstructionists stepped out of the way and the will of the people, expressed in the vote of their representatives by 42 to 21, declared that Hawaii must be a part of the Union of States. But one Republican vote was cast against the measure. The venerable Justin Morrill vote no. Spooner and Thurston were paired against the resolution. From the Democratic side came six full round "ayes." Gorman headed the list, and following his lead were Morgan, McLaurin, Pettus and Sullivan. The silver men were somewhat split, Pettigrew and Jones of Nevada joining with the Democrats, while the others were on the Republican side.

When the Vice-President announced the vote and the fact that the two-thirds, which would have been necessary to ratify the treaty, was indicated, there was applause from floor and gallery. From staid Senators in their seats and Congressmen who were collected in numbers about the walls of the chamber and occupying vacant seats came cheers which found echo in the half-filled galleries above and which, strangely enough, the Vice-President made no effort to check.

It is believed that the President will receive and sign the measure tomorrow and that he will at once transmit the message containing the resolution and setting forth the action which is expected of the Republic of Hawaii to President Dole

and the Congress of the Islands. It is believed that this will be done by a special messenger, probably John W. Foster, former secretary of State, and that the cruiser Philadelphia will carry the messenger to the Islands.

Immediately upon the passage by the Hawaiian Congress of an act which makes effective the Newlands resolution the commissioner will raise the American flag and the Philadelphia will salute it.

It is believed that the commission which will be sent to the islands to frame the laws for their future government will be made up of either W. O. Smith or W. A. Kinney of Honolulu and John Richardson of Maui, M. M. Estee of California, N. W. McVoy, former Consul-General to Japan, now of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The fifth member will come either from Minnesota or Massachusetts. The commission probably will be appointed at once. It is believed the President will appoint all incumbent officers to administer the islands' affairs until new laws are passed.

The laws under which the officials will operate, it is understood, will be those now in force, and nothing will be done to change the routine of procedure in the various departments until the commission reports an entirely new code and form of government.

It is deemed very probable that a regiment of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery, with such guns as may be available at San Francisco, will be sent to the islands at an early date.

The details of the voting was as follows: White offered an amendment striking from the preamble of the Hawaiian resolutions the words "in due form" and inserting the words "by a

After a statement by Hale in which he said he supported the resolution, but not as a war measure, a vote was taken on White's amendment. It was rejected—40 to 20.

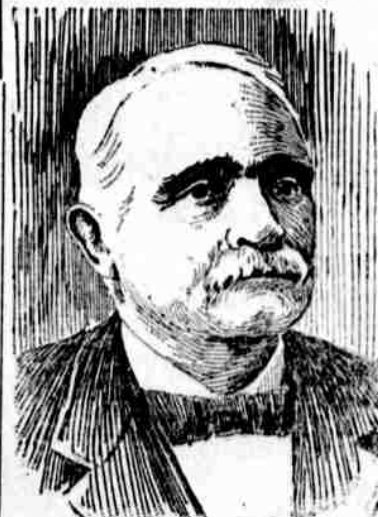
Pettigrew then offered his amendment to repeal the contract labor laws now in force on the Hawaiian Islands. It was rejected—41 to 22.

Bacon of Georgia offered an amendment providing that the annexation resolutions should not be operative until they had been approved by a majority of the electors of Hawaii. Defeated—20 to 42.

Faulkner of West Virginia offered an amendment providing that the duties of the civil, judicial and military powers shall be exercised under authority of existing laws not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Rejected—20 to 43.

Allen offered an amendment placing an internal revenue tax of 1 cent a pound on Hawaiian sugar. It was defeated, 57 to 4, the four voting for the amendment being Allen Morrill, McEnery and Pettigrew.

Pettigrew offered an amendment that all native-born male Hawaiians over 21 years of age and all naturalized aliens shall be allowed to vote in the



DR. JOHN S. MCGREW.  
"Father of Annexation."  
(Photo by Williams.)

treaty which has never been ratified, but is now pending in the Senate of the United States."

(Continued on Third Page.)

## CERVERA'S FLEET IS ANNIHILATED

Attempted to Run the Blockade at Santiago.  
He Is a Prisoner---Heavy Losses.

### CERVERA'S FLEET WIPED OUT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 4.—The following bulletin from Commodore Watson was received to-night:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.—To the Secretary of the Navy:



COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley first attracted the attention of the world in 1884, when he was put in command of the expedition sent to the Arctic for the relief of the Greely exploration party. He also had a part in the Chilean trouble in 1891, as commander of the Baltimore.

At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago harbor in columns and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to the westward by the commander-in-chief, the Brooklyn, the Oregon, and the Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

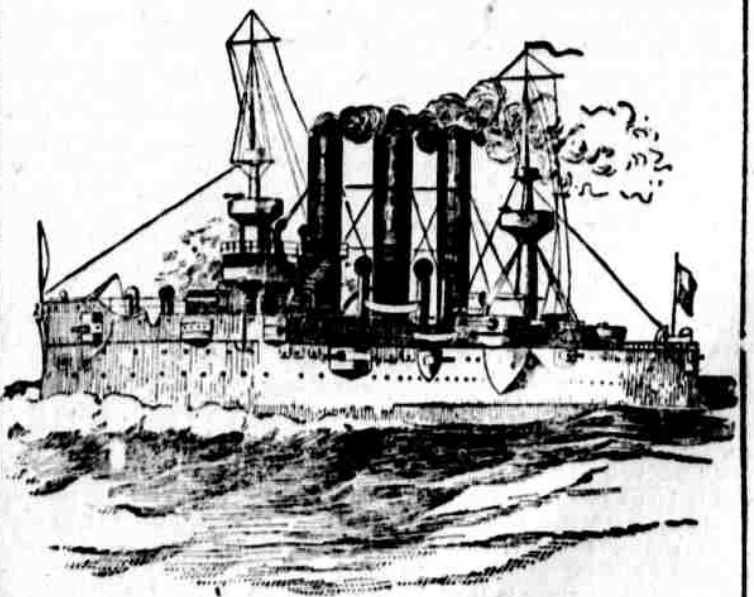
None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn, Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded.

Admiral Cervera, all the commanding officers, excepting of the Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1600 men are prisoners. About 350 were killed or drowned and 160 wounded. The latter are cared for on the Solace and the Olivette.

WATSON.

### HOW IT WAS DONE.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon, and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers, would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flag-



THE ARMORED CRUISER BROOKLYN.

ship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the Commodore steamed directly

(Continued on Page 2.)



## CERVERA'S FLEET IS ANNIHILATED

(Continued from First Page.)

toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but, from the beginning to the end of the fight, the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

One man, George E. Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burns, was injured on board of her.

It is claimed that one shell killed 100 men on the Vizcaya, raking the vessel fore and aft.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A cable to the Sun dated Off Santiago, July 3d, says: At 9:30 this morning, while the Texas was lying directly in front of Santiago harbor, Lieutenant Bristol saw smoke arising between Morro Castle and La Soeapa. An instant later the nose of a ship poked out from behind Estrella battery. Electric gongs called the ship's company to general quarters. The Texas plunged at full speed toward the enemy, signaling "The enemy is trying to escape."

The Brooklyn, Iowa and Oregon responded immediately. All headed toward the harbor entrance, about two miles and a half away. The first of the Spanish squadron to come into view was a cruiser of the Vizcaya class, presumably the flagship Almirante Oquendo. Closely following her came the Cristobal Colon, which was easily distinguished by the military masts between her two smokestacks. Then came the Vizcaya and Infanta Maria Teresa.

Almost before the leading ship was clear of the shadow of Morro Castle the fight had begun. Cervera started it by a shell from his ship. It struck none of the American vessels. In a twinkling the big guns of the Texas belched forth their thunder, which was followed immediately by heavy fire from our other ships. The Spaniards turned westward under full steam, pouring a constant fire on our ships, and evidently hoping to get away by their superior speed.

The Brooklyn made her course parallel with that of the Spaniards, and after getting in good range began a running fight. The Texas, still heading inshore, kept up a hot exchange of shots with the foremost ships, which gradually drew away to the westward under the shadow of the hills. The third of the Spanish vessels, the Vizcaya, or Infanta Maria Teresa, was caught by the Texas in good fighting range. Captain Philip directed operations from the bridge until the fire got so hot that he ordered the ship to be run from the conning tower.

For half an hour shells whistled all about the ship, but only one other struck it. This tore a hole through the ash hoist, amidships, and exploded inside the smokestack. No one was injured.

The din of guns was so terrific that orders had to be yelled close to the messengers' ears, and at times the smoke was so thick that absolutely nothing could be seen. Once or twice a 12-inch gun in the turrets was swung across the ship and fired. The concussion shook the great vessel as though she had been struck by a great ball. Men near the guns were thrown flat on their faces. One of them, a seaman named Scarm, was tumbled down the hatch into the forward handling-room and his leg broken.

Meanwhile the Oregon had come in on the run. She passed the Texas and chased after Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn to head off the foremost of the Spanish ships. The Iowa also turned her course westward and kept up a hot fire on the running enemy.

At 10:10 o'clock the third of the Spanish ships was seen to be on fire and a mighty cheer went up from our ships. The Spaniards headed for the shore and the Texas turned her attention to the one following. The Brooklyn and Oregon, after a few parting shots, also left her contemptuously and made all steam after the foremost Spanish ships, the Almirante Oquendo and the Cristobal Colon.

Just then two Spanish torpedo-boats, the Pluton and Furor, were discovered. They had come out after the cruisers without being seen, and were boldly heading down the coast to the east. "All small guns on torpedo-boats," was ordered on the Texas, and in an instant a hail of shot was pouring all about them. A six-pounder from the starboard battery of the Texas under Ensign Chase, struck the foremost torpedo-boat fairly in the boiler, a rending sound was heard above the roar of battle, a great spout of black smoke shot up from the torpedo-boat, and she was out of commission. The Iowa, which was coming up fast, threw a few complimentary shots at the second torpedo-boat and passed on. The

little Gloucester, formerly Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, then sailed in and finished the famed Spanish terror.

Gun for gun and shot for shot a running fight was kept up between the Spanish cruisers and the four American vessels. At 10:30 o'clock the Infanta Teresa and Vizcaya were almost on the beach and were evidently in distress. As the Texas was firing at them a white flag was run on the one nearest her. "Cease firing," called Captain Philip, and a moment later both the Spaniards were beached. Clouds of black smoke rose from each and bright flashes of flame could be seen shining through the smoke. Boats were visible putting out from the cruisers to the shore. The Iowa waited to see that the two war ships were really out of the fight. The Iowa herself had suffered some very hard knocks.

The Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas pushed ahead after the Colon and Almirante Oquendo, which were now running a great race along the coast. At 10:50 o'clock Cervera's flagship, the Almirante Oquendo, suddenly headed in shore. She had the Brooklyn and Oregon abeam and the Texas astern. The Brooklyn and Oregon pushed on after the Cristobal Colon, which was making fine time and which looked as if she might escape, leaving the Texas to finish the Almirante Oquendo.

This work did not take long. The Spanish ship was already burning. At 11:05 o'clock down came the yellow and red flag at her stern. Just as the Texas got abeam of her she was shaken by a mighty explosion. The crew of the Texas started to cheer. "Don't cheer because the poor devils are dying," called Captain Philip; and the Texas left the Almirante Oquendo to her fate to join in the chase of the Cristobal Colon. That ship in desperation was plowing the waters at a rate that caused the fast Brooklyn trouble. The Oregon made great speed for a battleship and the Texas made the effort of her life.

The Brooklyn headed the pursuers. She stood well out from shore in order to try to cut off the Cristobal Colon at a point jutting out into the sea far ahead. The Oregon kept a middle course about a mile from the cruiser. The desperate Don ran close along shore and now and then threw a shell. The Texas kept well up in the chase under forced draught for over two hours. The fleet Spaniard led the Americans a merry chase, but had no chance. The Brooklyn gradually forged ahead, so the escape of the Cristobal Colon was cut off at the point above mentioned. The Oregon was abeam of the Texas then and the gallant Don gave it up.

At 10:15 he headed for the shore and five minutes later down came the Spanish flag. The Texas, Oregon and Brooklyn closed in on her and stopped their engines a few hundred yards away. Commodore Schley went aboard the Cristobal Colon and received the surrender.

Meanwhile the New York, with Admiral Sampson on board, and the Vixen were coming up on the run. Schley signaled to Sampson: "We have won a great victory. Details will be communicated."

It was hoped that the Cristobal Colon might be saved as a Fourth of July gift to our Navy. She was beached, her bow on a sandy shore and her stern was afloat. She was not materially damaged by the shots. One 13-inch shell and one 8-inch had hit her, but it was found that the Spaniards had taken every measure to destroy her after they themselves were safe. They had opened every sea valve in the ship and had thrown the caps overboard. They opened all the ports and smashed the dead lights. They had even thrown the breach plugs of their guns overboard.

The Colon floated at 7 o'clock in the evening and drifted 500 yards down the beach to westward, swinging bow out. At 11 o'clock she lurched and turned over on her starboard side, with her port guns pointing straight up to the sky. She lies in only four fathoms of water, but it is unlikely that she can be saved.

Cervera told a correspondent after the battle: "I was ordered out by Captain-General Blanco on cables from Madrid. I knew it meant destruction, but I obeyed. I have known that I was in a hopeless situation since my arrival, and I am relieved that the situation is ended. I have been most courteously treated."

During the engagement the cruiser Brooklyn was hit thirty-seven times, but sustained no serious damages. The Oregon was hit once; the Texas twice and Iowa four times. As the New York came up she got in a few shots.

### PRISONER CERVERA.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Admiral Cervera and eighty officers of his sunk ships left Santiago today for Portsmouth, N. H., on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis as prisoners of war.

Cervera and his officers are to be paroled by the President after their arrival at Portsmouth. Many privileges will be allowed them, and if they express a desire to spend their captivity at any particular place the favor will be granted.

Unusual consideration is to be shown the Spanish Admiral, not only

because the European countries treat distinguished officers captured in war with special favor, but on account of his offer to exchange Hobson and the crew of the Merrimac as a tribute of their bravery.

### BEFORE SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The War Department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"Had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 a. m. until sundown. We have carried their outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these, not many killed."

### "SHAFTER."

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 2.—Generals Lawton and Chaffee saved the day. A thousand Spaniards were killed and 500 were taken prisoners.

### DEMANDS SANTIAGO.

OFF JURAGUA, ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Sunday, July 3, 10 p. m. (Via Kingston, July 4, 12:45 p. m.)

General Shafter today demanded the unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American General, in sending his demand, warned all foreign residents out of the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning (July 4th), at which hour the bombardment would, he said, begin. General Linares declared that no Cubans would be permitted to leave tomorrow.

General Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon today. General Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

The general belief is that the crushing of Admiral Cervera's fleet entirely changes the situation, now that Admiral Sampson can enter the harbor and the army and navy can make a combined attack on the city. It is not believed that General Shafter will make a decisive move until that question is definitely settled.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch to the World from Halifax, N. S., dated July 3d, says: "I was shown a cablegram tonight received by A. Rameal from Santiago, stating that the Spanish loss was about 2,500 killed and wounded."

### IN MADRID.

MADRID, July 5, via the frontier, July 6.—The enthusiasm, aroused by the misleading dispatches to the Spanish Government from Cuba is changed today into the wailings of the families of the victims and lamentations over the national disaster. The Ministers are crestfallen and are still concealing the worst. Despair, rage and recrimination prevail among the population, and the authorities are adopting strong precautions, fearing popular outbreaks.

A Government crisis is imminent and it is regarded as probable that Senor Silveira or Marshal Campos will succeed Senor Sagasta as Premier and propose peace in order to prevent the Americans from attacking seaborne towns of the Peninsula and ruining Spain.

### HOBSON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department posts the following from General Shafter:

CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 5.—Adjutant-General, Washington: I am just in receipt of a letter from General Toral agreeing to exchange Hobson and his men here, to make the exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition to exchange.

During the diplomatic conference yesterday Hobson and his fellow prisoners could be seen through glasses from General Kent's headquarters looking out of the windows.

### MORE VESSELS SUNK.

WITH ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET, OFF SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, July 2.—Three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet have just returned from an adventurous expedition to Manzanillo, where they sunk one Spanish gunboat, one sloop and one pontoon, disabled a Spanish torpedo boat and considerably damaged several of the enemy's gunboats. One of Admiral Sampson's vessels, the Hist, was struck eleven times, and another, the Hornet, was disabled by a shell, which hit her main steam pipe.

### CAMARA TO RETURN.

GIBRALTAR, July 6.—According to dispatches received here from Madrid, the Spanish Government has ordered Admiral Camara to return to Spain. General Ochoa has arrived at Algeciras to inspect the sites of the new batteries.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Long has received word through General Greeley, Chief Signal Office, U. S. A., which is accepted as confirming a report that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII was destroyed by American war ships while trying to run the Havana blockade.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Prince Bismarck advocates the most rigorous neutrality as the only policy for Germany with regard to the Hispano-American war.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Long is quite hopeful that several of the Spanish ships of the Cervera squadron, especially the Cristobal Colon, may be saved.

## Choice California Mules.

### CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

## Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables.

Honolulu.

## Bargain in Shoes.

We hear the expression used constantly, "So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts."

A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

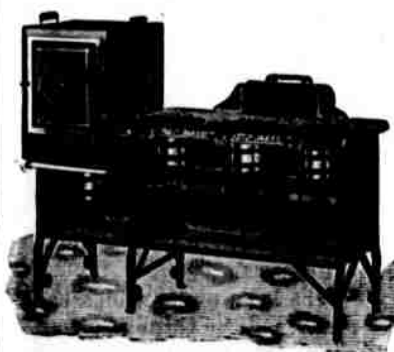
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STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

## Lap Boards and Cutting Tables. Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

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POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular swellings, Clears the blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

### THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



## AN APPALLING SEA DISASTER

Passenger Ship in Collision—535 Lives Lost.

Men Act Like Fiends—Do Foul Murder in Hour of Direst Peril—Some Heroes.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The French line steamship La Bourgogne was sunk in collision with the British iron ship Cromartyshire early on the morning of July 4, sixty miles south of Sable Island. Of 725 souls on board 535 were drowned, including 207 first and second class cabin passengers. All the first cabin passengers were lost, and of 300 women passengers on the ill-fated vessel only one was saved.

The crash came at 5 o'clock in the morning. The horror of the wreck was increased by the murderous work of Italian immigrants on board who drew their knives and stabbed many passengers to death. The officers, who died as brave men, were powerless to control their mad passengers and madder crew. The second officer of La Bourgogne did the work of a dozen heroes.

When all on board realized the awful nature of the collision there was a mad rush from the cabins and steerage for the deck above. The order to lower the lifeboats was given, but amid the frenzied excitement which in an instant seized upon the sailors of the doomed ship, it was unheard or disregarded. All discipline disappeared, and the sailors fought like demons to gain possession of the boats and life rafts. Women were forced back from the boats and trampled by men, who made self-preservation their first object. On board were a large number of Italians and other foreigners. These fiends stopped at nothing.

In one boat was a party of forty women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in its launching. The occupants, so nearly saved, were drowned like rats when the ship went down. Knives were flourished by the frenzied men and used with effect. Women and children were driven back to death and, according to the stories of survivors, many women were stabbed like so many sheep. The scene in the water was even worse. Many of the unfortunates who were struggling in the water attempted to drag themselves into boats or on rafts, but were pushed back and drowned.

While the frantic passengers were struggling to secure places in the boats and on the life rafts the big steamer floundered helplessly in the fog. The captain fired rockets and distress signals, but suddenly all was over. La Bourgogne plunged down as if struck by a thunderbolt. There was scarcely an instant given to escape from the fearful vortex, which sucked down scores of trembling passengers who managed to gain the deck.

### Forty-Six-Star Flags.

Hubbard T. Smith, secretary to Judge Day, Secretary of State for the United States, is a passenger by the Coptic for the Orient. Mr. Smith brought with him from Secretary Day a forty-six star American flag as a present to President Dole. Another forty-six star American flag was made for Mr. Dole by Mrs. A. F. Judd, wife of the chief justice of Hawaii.

Mr. Smith is going to a Consular position in the Orient.

The forty-sixth star is merely kindly sentiment, as the Islands will not officially be entitled to a place on the azure field until Hawaii become a state.

### Consul at Manila.

B. H. Wood, for his cousin, is acting consul for Hawaii at Manila. The Woods are British merchants. Mr. B. H. Wood sends a letter to the Foreign Office of this Republic reporting the hostilities in the Philippines and the issuance of a formal proclamation by the Spanish Governor General. Acting Consul Wood adds that there are neither Hawaiian vessels nor citizens at Manila and that he will send further advices from time to time.

### REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
  2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
  3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
  4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
  5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
  6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
  7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
  8. Because it produces no bad results.
  9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
  10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.
- For sale by all druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## ANNEXATION!

(Continued from Page 1.)

elections in Hawaii: Defeated—48 to 16.

Lindsay of Kentucky offered as a substitute for the resolution certain sections of the annexation treaty which was under discussion last winter. It was rejected—47 to 17.

No more amendments being offered, the resolutions, having been considered in committee of the whole, were reported to the Senate and placed upon their adoption.

The resolutions were adopted—42 to 21—the detailed vote being as follows: Ayes—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McLaurin, Money, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Sullivan, Teller, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott—42.

Noes—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Faulkner, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, McEnery, Mallory, Mitchell, Morrill, Pasco, Pettigrew, Roach, Turley, Turpie, White—21.

There were twelve pairs announced, as follows, the names of those who would have voted in the affirmative being given first in each instance:

Rawlins with Butler, Chandler with Vest, Murphy with Cockrell, Quay with Gray, Stewart with Mills, Smith with Gear, Aldrich with Jones of Arkansas, McMillan with Jenny, Mantle with Martin, Platt with Spooner, Turner with Thurston, Mason with Tillman.

Senators Harris and Heitfeldt were absent, unpaired, but the announcement was made by their respective colleagues that if present they would vote for the resolutions.

### THE LADRONES TAKEN.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A cable to the Sun from Cavite, dated July 1st, says: The transport ships Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, conveyed by the cruiser Charleston, arrived here yesterday with all well on board. The cruiser Baltimore met the vessels at Cape England and piloted them here.

The convoy went to Guam, the capital of the Ladrone Islands, for the purpose of taking possession of the place. They arrived there on June 20th. The Charleston entered the harbor of San Luis Dapra in easy range of Fort Santa Cruz, which is supposed to guard the entrance and on which the Spanish flag was flying. The Charleston fired a dozen blank shots at the rather dilapidated fortress. There was absolutely no response from the fort. In the afternoon two Spanish officers, in full uniform, were rowed out to the Charleston.

"Governor Marina presents his compliments," they said to Captain Glass, bowing and scraping. "He thanks you for your salute. He is very sorry he could not return it, but, unfortunately, we have no powder." On the following day General Marina, his secretary, Captain Duarta, Port Captain, Lieutenant Gutierrez, Sergeant Romolo, two lieutenants and fifty-four soldiers surrendered. They gave up four Spanish flags and fifty-four Mauser rifles, fifty-four Remingtons and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. All the prisoners were brought here on board the Charleston. Not a single able-bodied Spaniard now remains in Guam. The wives of the prisoners were left behind. The native civil government of the islands was not disturbed by the Americans.

Private Elias Hutchinson of Company M, Second Oregon Regiment, died of peritonitis on the voyage and was buried at sea.

July 6.—About fifty of the 400 Spanish prisoners on the auxiliary cruiser Harvard attempted to escape last night and six were killed and fifteen wounded.

KEY WEST (Fla.), July 5, 10 p. m.—The Red Cross steamer Iroquois arrived this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba with 320 wounded on board.

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## ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

If the Engineer Lounsbury Had Taken the Wrong Switch This Incident Would Have Ended Differently.

The traveling public who have never been in a railroad accident fail to appreciate the responsibilities of an engineer. For years he may travel the road without an accident, then some little act of carelessness, a mistaken interpretation of an order, a wrong switch and the lives of hundreds are in danger. Prompt action and good judgment are the essentials of a good engineer. It is these qualities that have enabled Engineer A. G. Lounsbury, of 10 Blaine street, of Hornellville, N. Y., to take the right track, and the following incident in his life will show how easy it would have been to mistake the signal displayed.

Mr. Lounsbury says: "I should like to give weight enough to my words to induce every sufferer from kidney trouble to give this valuable remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, a trial. The reason for my faith is this: About a year ago, having work about my place that I was anxious to finish, I continued at it, although a drizzling rain set in. By the time I had completed the job I was taken with severe pains in my back. Having heard some brother railroads speak very highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, my wife purchased a box at a nearby drug store. I took them as directed. I was much helped from the first, and a few doses relieved me from all suffering. I had had trouble from this source before and had used various remedies, but none gave me relief so quickly and thoroughly as these pills. The trouble I had experienced in getting out of bed and straightening up after bending over is also gone. I have taken several boxes of the remedy in all and I feel that I have been benefitted in every way."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by dealers in medicine at 50c per box, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu. Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

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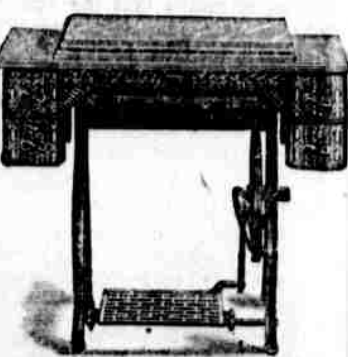
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Mr. THOMAS HOSKIN, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st 1897, writes:—"Regularly, I have commenced my first-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balm for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

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FOR A COUGH.

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We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FRIDAY.....JULY 15, 1898

GOOD-BYE HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States of America on the 6th of July, by joint resolution of the House and Senate. The resolution was sent to the President on that day and was undoubtedly signed on the 7th.

As the terms of the resolution do not provide for a day in the future when the resolution shall take effect, it becomes operative at once, and the signature of the President is the last and final act for the incorporation of these islands into the territorial acquisition of the United States. It is possible, however, that the Government of the United States may, as a matter of form only, request the Legislature of these islands to put upon record, if desired, will be only a matter of detail. The title to the Hawaiian Islands is now in the United States.

This event is the foreseen end of a long process of political evolution in the Pacific ocean. Those in these islands who have earnestly desired the coming of the event have been, as might be expected, governed by different motives, some by purely selfish motives, others by the well considered belief that all classes in the community would be benefited by it. For, in a general sense, it brings a certain stability to the Government, which is of the first, and highest importance. No doubt there will be local disorders, as they occur in other places. But the foundation rock of good government will now remain imperishable, though the structure above it may sway and change.

The local policy of this little Nation now gives way to the larger and indeed almost imperial policy of the United States. This is as yet inchoate, unformed, and in the embryo. But we must now gracefully yield, as we are prepared to, any measures or policies which have been for our sole benefit. We fall in line with every community in the United States from Eastport, Maine, to San Diego, California. The wants and desires of any single community become absorbed in the wants and desires of the Imperial Republic, with its 75,000,000 of people.

Now that a freer speech is established here, we, the native born, Hawaiians and Anglo-Hawaiians do not hesitate to give rein to our sentiments of regret that events have forced the extinction of our little nationality. Necessary, wise as it is, we have loved our little fatherland, and see it go down in the sea of political evolution, with the same feeling of regret that the father feels as his child abandons the home of his youth, severs forever the ties that bind him to his home life, and moves away, for his own good, into the wider world beyond. Some of us lived when this nationality "struck its belated into bounds," as a civilized Nation. We live to see it close its career, unimportant as it may have been, but still crowded with pleasant memories.

On the stage of national events, the foot lights grow dim. The curtain is rung down, and the drama of Hawaii is closed forever.

## A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Did the President and his Cabinet meet yesterday in official consultation, with a due sense of humility? The day before yesterday, they rejoiced in their independent power, the possession of the attributes of sovereignty. Yesterday they met, under the new departure, as the agents, the honorable "tools" in the hands of President McKinley. In the twinkling of an eye, they abandoned their independence and sense of sovereignty, and became a part of the vast army of office holders which occupy American soil.

The most remarkable feature of the situation is, that it may be said in

absolute truth, that no men ever gave up position and power with more satisfaction than the members of the present Executive. Not one of them ever sought place or office. As they were not disposed to seek it, they are not now disposed to retain it, in its present form at any rate.

When "applied politics" becomes more active here, as it is understood in the United States, and the wheels of the "machine" begin to rattle in our streets, and the men with linen dusters and carpet bags begin to make us friendly and pressing visits, and take a deeper interest in the list of salaries of offices than in our glorious climate, we shall appreciate the really disinterested services of these men who have done much to hold this mixed community together during the last five years.

## CATHOLICS AND PHILIPPINES.

That religious journal The Independent of New York takes advanced views on the subject of missionary work in the Philippines, after the war is over, and order established. It hopes to see co-operation among the great missionary societies, instead of the antagonism that prevails in the Far East among the Christian denominations, to the scandal of the Protestant faith. The Roman Catholics are urged to engage in the work of regenerating the inhabitants of the Philippines. It says:

"Have American Catholics no duty? Why should they not inaugurate a mission among those of their own faith across the Pacific, and give them a truer conception of the church and the gospel than they have hitherto received?"

As the Rev. Sereno Bishop is the able correspondent of the Independent and the faithful editor of the Friend, we would like to hear from him on this subject, not in the spirit of controversy, but in the spirit of truth. Does he consider this recommendation an evidence of desertion, by the organ of a vast body of American Protestants, of the true faith? Is it a retrograde movement by American Christians? Is it a "fatal acknowledgment" that the Roman Catholic Church has a mission in the world, as well as other denominations or sects? Is this disposition to urge the Propaganda in Rome to establish its disciplined forces in Manila, the final outcome of Puritan principles?

These are not idle controversial questions. They involve the progress and regeneracy of the human race. It means the prospect of a "dangerous" affiliation of the Protestant and Catholic forces, or it means the writing across the pages of many volumes of religious history by Protestant authors, the words, "this is not true." Living as he has, for many years, where the Protestant and Catholics are in competition among the people of Malay origin, Dr. Bishop should be able to justly compare their work, and hasten to inform the army of men and women who read the Independent, whether or not that great journal is undermining Christianity.

## CHILD STUDY.

In another column there appears an interesting communication on child study.

If Professor Marsh is correct in saying that man has lived on the earth about 250,000 years, he certainly has not been very active in studying up his own condition. Even in the comparatively recent period of the Adam and Eve era the study of child life was not thought of. In the majority of homes in civilized lands it is still neglected. The women and mothers have been abject slaves to traditions of all kinds. In many cases their devotion to, and self sacrifice for their children, is of no greater value morally than that of the Chinese mothers who teach their children to worship an assortment of little gilded wooden gods.

But at last there is an awakening among the American women at least. There is in New York City a club of earnest, educated women, who have advanced beyond the tea party stage of social education, and have come to the belief that the child world is indeed a marvelous one, and requires the most serious study. This club, without publicity, or "fireworks" quietly moves about organizing other clubs, for the thorough study of child life. The members of these clubs are original investigators. No knowledge taken immediately from books, or what may be called knowledge at second hand is allowed to be presented. The members go behind books, and do original work. Questions are seriously discussed, because women are at last beginning to realize their immediate responsibility in child education.

Here is an illustration of the questions discussed by one of these clubs: "Obstinacy, whether due to incapacity or to sensitive temperament." Another: "The germ and nature of various falsehoods, whether due to fear, to love of gain, or to exuberant imaginations." In considering these questions the members are required

to tell what they actually see and know, and not to waste the time given up to the meeting, in giving their crude opinions.

In one instance the study of toys for children was thoroughly made, with the final result that a majority of the members resolved to prevent the use of extravagant toys, and discountenance the practice of presenting such toys to children.

The insight into child nature, gained by the keen, and close observation of so many women, becomes of the utmost value. To the mothers themselves it is a higher education. They are gradually led from a garrulous, gossip, vague and valueless talk about children, to a patient and thorough analysis, and diagnosis of child development.

With this method of study, the mother becomes a scientist. As she becomes educated herself in this environment of club life, she begins to record in detail the facts in the child's growth, uncolored with her affections. These facts, gathered up in the course of years, become of inestimable value. Without estimating the value of prayer in the education of the child, it may be said that the labor involved in prayer is trifling compared with that of the earnest study of child life.

As the study of man is the highest of all studies, and woman is the natural student of man in his early growth, it follows that, in the coming years, women should be the most valuable of all scientists.

The value of these clubs is in their dealings with facts, and not traditions and loose opinions. The old school, men, the philosophers, the theologians, hated facts, because they killed theories. No men have been regarded with more suspicion than Francis Bacon and Herbert Spencer, because they dealt with facts, which are as dangerous to theories, as dynamite is to ships. But these women clubs are learning how to handle the facts of child growth, so that like dynamite, they will break up the absurd traditions about education.

## MORE CHIVALRY.

The considerate courtesy of Admiral Cervera in notifying the American Admiral of Hobson's daring exploit and safety, was promptly recognized by Captain Evans of the Iowa, who refused to receive the sword of Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya, when it was tendered, and in the reception of Admiral Cervera, on the Iowa with military honors, after his surrender. These incidents show how entirely impersonal warfare is among professional soldiers and sailors. During the Civil War in the United States the men of the rival armies in the earlier period of the war, begrudged courtesies, were suspicious of unfair play, and delighted in "potting" each other. Towards the close of the war, the act of fighting became impersonal, even to the extent that discipline was at times endangered by the individual flags of truce, and personal intercourse of the combatants on the picket line. At one time the exchange of courtesies became so frequent, general orders were issued forbidding any intercourse. No one, for a moment, believed or intimated that there was disloyalty in it. Time, reflection and experience instruct the soldier and sailor that he who fights for a principle need not make it a purely personal matter. General Upton, the author of Tactics, once said that the intelligent and trained soldier disliked to pick off an individual enemy, though he was willing enough to fight desperately against a mass of men.

The courtesies shown to the Spanish commanders, by the American navy officers, will be appreciated by the upper class of Spaniards, and will count for something in bringing the war to a close.

## "LUNINGISM."

Some days ago, Mr. J. W. Luning called on the Librarian of the Honolulu Library, and requested her to purchase a lot of books, which he had taken in pledge from Julian D. Hayne of savory memory. He declared that the Waverley Club desired them, but he preferred to sell to the Honolulu Library. The Librarian, on consultation with several members of the committee on purchases, declined to take all of the books, for the simple reason that many of them were not wanted. Thereupon Mr. Luning remarked in substance, that she need not blame him, if he "made it hot" for her in the newspapers.

Soon after, an attack was made on the library management, by a correspondent of the Independent, and the attack has been repeated.

The offer to sell to the library a lot of second hand books that were not wanted; following the offer with a declaration of "making it hot" for the Librarian in the papers, and a subsequent attack in a paper, indicate the business principles of Mr. Luning: We do not say that he is the author of the attack. But the appearance of a rat tail argues the existence of a rat in the immediate vicinity.

The transaction is no doubt regarded by Luning as one radiant with com-



ADMIRAL CERVERA y TOPETE.

Admiral Cervera, commander of what we call the Cape Verde Spanish squadron, is a distinguished officer. He has been awarded medals for service in the Cuban war and for his part in engagements in Africa and the Carlist war.

mercial honor, but he must have been grievously confused when his offer of a "commission" to the Librarian was promptly refused. It may be regarded as settled beyond dispute, that if the new American battle ships could be protected with Luning's hide instead of plates of steel, no modern projectiles could ever penetrate them.

The transaction would be beneath notice, if we, as well as many others, were not deeply interested in the library, and proud of it, and are sensitive to any unjust and malicious criticism upon it. Malicious we say, because, as we said, yesterday, over ninety-three, and we now hear, over a hundred new novels have been purchased since January 1st, and were fully advertised, while this ignorant critic and "subscriber," asks if "the committee can show a list of twelve new novels purchased within the last twelve months?"

On the whole, after due reflection, we believe that no risks should be taken in purchasing any books from Luning, because through them the microbes of wicked malice which abound in his nature might spread in the community. And we have no quarantine.

## IS CONGRESS INFERIOR?

Harper's Weekly quotes Senator Lodge's remark in the American Senate, that "it has been the tendency of late years, for the country to look upon Congress with less and less respect, and upon the President with more and more." The Weekly gives as the reason for this attitude of the people that with the exception of Senator Lodge and a few others, "there is hardly any one in Congress who is sufficiently educated to discuss intelligently the grave public questions which are now before the country."

Of course we here consider Senator Lodge a foremost statesman, because he is our friend, and agrees with us on the subject of annexation. But if he is correct, he states an unpleasant truth. At any rate, after annexation takes place, and Congress takes up the matter of our territorial government, it may find here the material which made up our last Legislature lying around, and out of it can construct a territorial legislature after its own heart.

Are trouble with Senator Lodge and Harper's Weekly is, that they do not approve of a Congress which represents the average votes. They insist on having one that is above the average votes. That is not democracy. It is an excellent thing to have "good" government according to your way of thinking, but every man in a democracy wishes for "good" government, as he defines it, and there is no general agreement on what "good" means.

## PEACE.

The probable news by the next mail will be the suspension of hostilities and negotiations for peace. The event has happened that enables Spain to abandon Cuba, "with honor." Until she met with some grave disaster near Cuba, the political situation prevented negotiations. The disaster has happened. The dispatches from Madrid are that the war party of Spain, that is, the army, now insists on peace. If this is true, it means that the end is in sight, even if Admiral Camara's fleet is pushing towards Manila. Santiago has fallen by this time, and Spanish honor is again satisfied.

The Independent publishes a letter from a subscriber to the Honolulu Library, who states that there have not been twelve new novels added to the library within twelve months.

This subscriber could have read a list of novels printed in two of the daily papers, and posted up in front of the desk of the Librarian, that shows over ninety-three novels placed in the library within the last seven

months, or since January 31st last, any person who fails to make the Librarian purchase a lot of second and books would naturally criticize its management.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

It will be Governor.....?

Those Spaniards might have known better than to monkey with American fireworks on the eve of the Fourth of July.

Now that the change is really accomplished, it is difficult to see how base ball can be allowed to go by the board.

The noises that were in the air last night would suggest that Hawaii can still "blow her own horn" to some extent.

If this expansion of Hawaii to the Northwest continues, Uncle Sam will in time require a special census department to keep his islands correctly counted.

Senator Pettigrew talked for five consecutive hours against the Joint Resolution. But they say he did not say much.

Speaking of trifles, has anyone heard from dear little Capt. Palmer? That ladylike individual must have sent word of some sort.

If the war on the waters continues much longer the only traces of Spain's navy will be between the covers of the New York World Almanac and similar publications.

They say that this is the way it has been told in whispers by members of clerical forces:

Dewey.....1  
 Sampson.....02  
 Schley.....022

The Committee of 100 did the handsome thing for Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., master of the S. S. Coptic. A loving cup was a suitable token for a commander who brought to a port a cargo of joy for the people.

Those who succumb to the mastery of unbounded joy on this occasion should not ignore the fact that for some others the cup of woe may be overflowing. A vanquished foe is entitled to the best and most courteous consideration that the victor can extend.

Remember the main factor in the transmission or application of the Summer School Lessons. An outing or two should be arranged for the teachers. There would likely be a very pretty showing of shapely hands on the proposition to have an excursion over the railroad to Wailua.

That facetious Hawaiian citizen who remarked at San Francisco some weeks ago that he had nailed down the lid of the coffin of Annexation at Washington, will now in all likelihood cheerfully admit or concede the prompt resort to the effect that the corpse was not in the casket.

The Philadelphia was rather mean to us in a way in the dark days of the closing weeks of 1893, but all that is long since and with Admiral Miller and Old Glory aboard the cruiser will be doubly welcome upon her next call here with John W. Foster aboard as advance agent for Uncle Sam.

It is possible that Senator White of California stands out against the Annexation of Hawaii for the purpose of finishing off a negative chapter in his political career. He voted with the minority when the ayes and nays were called for the Dingley tariff act, and again when the ballot was spread for the Spanish war resolution.

Wm. Adams, the prospector, manager and mining engineer who is going to the Klondike for a Honolulu syndicate, was mentioned in this paper a few days ago as being an Englishman. Mr. Adams is an American, but says he wants it distinctly understood that after spending many years in New Zealand and Australia he is not a bit annoyed by being mistaken for a Britisher.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for H. I.

## IS LITTLE PLAGUE

Better Health Reports  
 Come from the Orient.

Reports From Island Officials and  
 Hospitals—Children on Nihaui.  
 Supply Contracts.

President W. O. Smith, Agent Reynolds, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, Dr. Wood, George W. Smith, and D. L. Kellipio were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Inspector Kellipio reported 88,606 fish examined in the past two weeks.

Maternity Home reported a balance of \$2,895 on hand at the end of May. Hilo hospital treated five patients during the month of May.

Malulani hospital, Wailuku, treated sixteen persons during June.

Dr. Waugham reported complete repairs to the hospital building at Koloa, at a cost of \$16.50.

Dr. French reported Waimea hospital in good condition. Dr. French, who has just retired from temporarily filling the post of Dr. Campbell, at Waimea, reported on a visit to Nihaui for the examination of school children which was not entirely successful.

The Hawaiian agent at Yokohama reported health of that city and Kobe as excellent. One case of cholera, however, was reported in the province in which Yokohama is located.

Dr. Jordan, Hongkong, reported that the plague in his colony, in Canton and in Macao, had rapidly diminished. This is ascribed to the hot weather. For the week ending June 4, there were 68 cases and 63 deaths at Hongkong; week ending June 11, 22 cases and 20 deaths at same place. During the latter week there were three cases of small pox and one death. There were also four cases of enteric fever.

Two protests from Hackfeld & Co. against the manner of awarding contracts for flour and brown soap were ruled not tenable. On second tenders Hackfeld & Co.'s bid of \$5.65 for Golden Gate flour was accepted. The same firm was awarded the contract for sugar cured bacon at fourteen cents.

## MINISTER SHIMAMURA.

Bids Adieu to President Dole and Leaves Hawaii Nc.

Japanese Minister S. Shimamura sailed by the Coptic yesterday for home. He received his leave by the Coptic and on account of the present uncertainty of steamer schedules decided to sail at once.

The Minister called on President Dole in the forenoon to say good bye and was received with the customary honors. He does not expect to return to Honolulu, for the first reason that Japan will merely keep a Consular Agent here in future. Mr. Shimamura is in very bad health. The Minister's wife has been in Japan more than a year.

## Annexation and Drugs.

Druggists are among the people who will feel the benefits of annexation, though the public treasury will suffer correspondingly. It is a fact that 97 per cent. of the drugs imported from the United States pay duty. Of course that means nearly all. Drugs are sold here at American standard rates. Annexation will increase the profits to drug men and in time will enable a reduction in prices.

## Philadelphia Coming.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Long today gave orders for the Philadelphia to proceed to Honolulu. Admiral Miller will be charged with the function of raising the flag of the United States. The Philadelphia will probably sail in two or three days.

## WAR NOTES.

ISMALIA (Egypt), July 6.—The machinery of the Spanish battle ship Pelayo is out of order.

A dispatch from General Shafter says that the Cherokee will follow the Iroquois with 325 wounded Americans.

SUEZ, July 6.—The Spanish fleet has been notified by the officials of the Egyptian Government that it must leave this port within twenty-four hours and that Admiral Camara will not be allowed to coal here.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is said the War Department has information to the effect that Gen. Shafter has succeeded in closing negotiations for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and the others of the Merrimac crew.

MANILA, July 1, via Hongkong, July 4.—It is reported that Yalo, in the Suu Islands, a part of the Philippine group, has been ceded to Germany by Spain. The story comes from the highest authority. It is declared that Germany will maintain the autonomy of the place.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—General Pando's reported arrival at Santiago with 6,000 re-enforcements is a subject of much concern at Washington tonight. General Miles is authority for the statement here that all measures have been taken to re-enforce Shafter and that 22,000 fresh troops will be moving toward Santiago by transports tomorrow to join him. The calculation is 42,000 American troops will be available at Santiago.



# IT CAME AT LAST

How the Coveted News Was  
Received in Various  
Quarters.

## AT THE WHARF.

The first annexation news was telephoned to Minister Sewall, Consul Haywood and the Executive building from the U. S. S. Mohican. Men on the wharship read the signals from the Coptic and immediately gave out the information.

After boarding the Coptic the officers brought the Mohican's launch to a stand in the middle of the harbor and signaled the annexation news to their ship. Sailors were up in the rigging as high as the cross trees. A mighty cheer arose when they read the news conveyed by the flag on the launch. Pandemonium reigned when the news came that Cervera's fleet had been sunk.

A great crowd was gathered on the Pacific Mail wharf to hear the news. National Guard officers read the Mohican's flag signals and gave it out. Pandemonium reigned. Men shouted themselves hoarse. Cheer after cheer arose from crowds on the wharf. Hundreds crowded around Minister Sewall to shake his hand. The diplomat was wreathed in smiles and looked as happy as a boy on Fourth of July. Consul Haywood was so moved that he could hardly express himself but just went around shaking hands with everybody. Captain Paul Smith, in uniform, appeared on the wharf carrying an American flag. He was seized by the crowd, raised on the shoulders of stout men and ordered to "let her float." As the flag opened out a tremendous shout arose from the crowd, ladies joining in with the men. Soon after Irish Consul Sullivan, of Ordway & Porter's, appeared with an arm full of flags and distributed them among the multitude.

The waterfront hustler for the Advertiser brought the first paper news of annexation ashore. He gave San Francisco extras to Minister Sewall, President Dole and others.

## UP TOWN.

As soon as the news was received up town the fire whistle and then the regular whistle of the electric light station were turned on. Whistles of the foundry, Lucas' Mill, Hopper's, Peter High's planing mill and several others were let loose. Fire works were set off. In the midst of the din a hundred big guns belched forth from the grounds of the Executive building. At the same time the Hawaiian band started out and marched through the streets to the wharf playing "Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia" and other American airs. An immense crowd fell in behind making quite a big procession.

## STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

At the wharf a procession was formed behind the band and marched up Fort Street. Many men carried flags. Every American flag was cheered as the procession passed. The band headed for the Officers' Club in the bungalow and took up a position on the front veranda. There one of the prettiest incidents of the day took place. Dr. John S. McGrew, the father of an annexation, wanted the boys to play "Star Spangled Banner." It was suggested that he take the baton. Professor Berger stepped out. Dr. McGrew took a position in the center of the band and guided the men through the strains. His whole soul seemed in the act. When he stepped out three rousing cheers were given for "the father of annexation."

## THE PRESIDENT.

President Dole was at his beach cottage below Diamond Head when the Coptic was sighted and standing on the beach in front of it when the steamer came opposite the signal station. He watched the big liner through his glasses for some indication of what many felt might be the news. Suddenly, as if shot from a trap, a half dozen lines of flags flew upward to the masts and caught the breeze. The ship was dressed. It meant news. It meant annexation.

The President turned quickly and called for his horse. He donned his leggings and was soon on his way to the city. He reached the wharf as the steamer arrived off the mouth of the channel.

## A BIG BONFIRE.

At 8 o'clock last night a large crowd of citizens, headed by Wm. Hoogs, lighted a huge bonfire on the floor of Lihman's quarry on the side of Punchbowl. Lumber and barrels were used. The fire rose high enough to be seen in town, and the light reddened beautifully the low, flying clouds of that hour.

## WAIT FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee of One Hundred has decided to have no formal annexation celebration until the Philadelphia and Admiral Miller arrive with the flag. That will give time to prepare. There will be a general holiday and a long program of events. All the bottled Fourth of July enthusiasm will then be turned loose. It is not improbable that the Philadelphia will arrive next Wednesday.

# WAS GIVEN A CUP

Presentation to Capt. Inman Sealby of the Coptic.

HE BROUGHT THE GREAT NEWS

A Silver Loving Cup—Address Was Read—Happy Response By the Liner's Gallant Master.

Arrangements were made yesterday morning most hastily for a presentation to Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., master of the O. & O. S. S. Coptic, which brought to Honolulu the news



CAPT. INMAN SEALBY, R. N. R.

of Annexation. The affair was in the hands of Geo. W. Smith, chairman of the Committee of 100 on entertainment of "Boys in Blue" and sailors of the American navy. Mr. Smith selected as Wickham's a handsome and heavy loving cup and had engraved upon it: "Annexation. Presented by Citizens to Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., who brought the Good News to Honolulu." The presentation took place on the deck of the Coptic at 11:45, fifteen minutes before the ship steamed out to continue her voyage to the Orient. Among those present were: American Minister and Mrs. H. M. Sewall, American Consul Haywood, Attorney General Smith, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. K. Carter, E. R. Adams, Fred J. Lowrey, Senator J. A. McCandless, J. S. Martin, Postmaster General Cat, Col. W. F. Allen, J. P. Clay, E. B. McStocker, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Col. J. F. Soper, Maj. J. W. Jones, Capt. W. C. Wilder, C. E. Graham, Chas. Hall, Jas. Nott, Harry Waterhouse, Clarence Crabbe, Capt. L. T. Kenake, Pilot M. N. Sanders, Capt. A. Gartenberg, Marshal A. M. Brown. This letter was read to Capt. Sealby and the cup handed over from the box in the possession of Dr. M. E. Grossman.

Honolulu, U. S. A., July 14th, 1898. Captain Sealby:— I have been asked by the Committee of One Hundred, and citizens of Honolulu, to express to you their appreciation of the fact that it was the good ship Coptic, commanded by yourself, and by your orders decorated so gallantly in honor of the occasion, that brought the joyful news of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

As a mark of their esteem I take pleasure in presenting to you this cup, hoping that it may be, in years to come, a reminder of an event momentous in the history of Hawaii. CAPTAIN INMAN SEALBY, R. N. R. S. S. Coptic.

Capt. Sealby said in response: "On behalf of the officers of the ship and for myself personally I thank you most heartily. I realize that the circumstances of this occasion are those of a lifetime and I shall never forget the event. I am proud and happy to have brought to you the news which is so welcome to you and I consider it a further honor and distinction to have brought the account of the second remarkable victory of the American navy in this war. I only wish that the schedule were so arranged that it could be my privilege and fortune to bring you tidings of the occupation of Santiago by American troops and the news that the victories of the United States had culminated in peace. Again I thank you and I shall cherish this beautiful token so long as I may live."

Three cheers were given for Capt. Sealby, three for the Coptic and three for Minister Sewall, who was referred to by Geo. K. Carter as the "ex-United States Minister." Mrs. Sewall presented Capt. Sealby with a fine carnation lei.

Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., is a young man yet, but an old sailor. He is an Englishman. His education for the sea began when he became an apprentice on a sailing vessel in 1879. On the Pacific before reaching his present position he was first officer of the Oceanic and the Coptic. Capt. Sealby has circumnavigated the globe no less than nine times and in all this he has not met with an accident of a serious nature. As Capt. Sealby is now but 35 years of age it will be seen that he has advanced rapidly in his chosen career. Promotion has been well earned. Capt. Sealby is very well liked by all who know him and always will be welcome in Honolulu.

## Mascot Pilot.

Capt. M. N. Saunders, the youngest in term of service of the port pilots, is certainly the annexation mascot. Captain Saunders brought the Moana alongside the Oceanic wharf when the vessel had the news of the passage of the joint resolution by the House of Representatives at Washington. Again Captain Saunders was on the bridge of the O. & O. S. S. Coptic when the

signals told that the joint resolution had been adopted by the Senate, making it ready for the willing signature of President McKinley. Captain Saunders has received many congratulations.

## VINDICATED.

Outcome of a Hearing Before School Board.

Inspector-General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Gibson, Secretary Rodgers, Prof. W. D. Alexander, H. M. von Holt, Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan were present at a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon. Prof. Alexander presided. The case of C. F. True, principal of the Waioliu school in Kau, against whom certain complaints had been received, was taken up. Mr. True was present and explained his position in the matter. He was vindicated by the Commissioners.

Application of C. F. Goodhue for privilege of using map plates of Alexander's history was granted. Numerous applications for positions, certificates and transfers were referred to various committees.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, July 12.—Complaint is rife along the wharves today as to the delay of the Government regarding the proposed wharves near the Ewa end of the harbor; the schooner Aloha and barkentine Archer, both with general cargoes from San Francisco have been compelled to discharge today on Emma's wharf, which has no shed. The schooner Labrador was placed on the Marine railway today for a complete overhauling; she has the symmetrical lines of a crack yacht and should, when fully repaired, bring a good price to the authorities, who have ordered her sold. The steamer Maui is due from Hilo and way ports Thursday next. The steamer Helene is still tied up to Fishmarket wharf. The ship Aryan finishes that part of her cargo from Ewa plantation, 22,000 bags, at the railway wharf tomorrow, and will then take on Makawili sugar from the steamer Kauai, while the Aloha will move over to the railway wharf and load Waianae sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., by whom she is chartered for a trip to San Francisco. The big ship Henry Villard will shove her nose into the new slip next the Mall wharf tomorrow, being the first vessel to occupy this berth and will continue to discharge coal from the forward hatch while the Coptic, which is due tomorrow evening, will take her former berth abreast of the Mall dock. The barks Amy Turner and Otterpool are still at Irmgard and Brewer's wharves respectively. The schooner Nokomis commenced discharging today at Allen & Robinson's.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, July 13.—The brigantine J. D. Spreckels will sail for San Francisco next Saturday, having finished discharging today. The schooner Aloha and barkentine Archer are now on the berth for the San Francisco refinery. The liner Coptic is at the Mall wharf tonight ablaze with Japanese lanterns and decorated with American and British flags in honor of the great news she brought. On the Waialeale at 11 o'clock this morning, for Laysan Island, along with Captain Mosher, went Mate Foster, formerly of the Noeau and Second Mate Nelson, formerly of the James Makee, both skillful navigators. The Monitor Monadnock and collier Nero left their moorings in naval row at 11 o'clock this morning and anchored in the offing, from whence they sailed for Manila after receiving the mail off the Coptic.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, July 14.—The liner Coptic sailed for China and Japan today at noon after discharging a small lot of freight. The steamers Kaena, Noeau, James Makee, Kauai and Mokoli arrived with island produce today and the steamer J. A. Cummins, for island ports, and James Makee, for Kapa, sailed. On board the ship Aryan there is a superb glue club composed of Southern darters, whose singing delighted all who visited Fort street wharf this evening, where the big vessel is loading sugar for New York; they are simple and contented and form the best crew, says the mate of the big clipper, he has ever seen in a fore-castle. Twenty sailing vessels are now in the harbor, besides the Mohican, which looks lonely all by herself in naval row. Two schooners, the Lady and the Kawaii, rice laden from Koolau, arrived this morning; over \$2,000 has been spent on the Lady and she is now a better schooner than when launched as the Heela.

The ship Tille E. Starbuck cleared from Philadelphia July 5th for Portland, Oregon.

The barkentine Irmgard and barks Andrew Welch and Mauna Ala, for Honolulu and bark Santiago for Hilo, were on the berth for the Islands on the departure of the Coptic. The steamer Alameda was also loading for the Colonies.

Stmr. Coptic, from San Francisco, July 13.—Fine weather throughout. On Monday, the 11th inst. at 11:13 a. m. in latitude 28.17 north and longitude 146.29 west, met and spoke the company's steamer Gaelic, bound for San Francisco. Passengers: 45 cabin, 23 European steerage, 35 Japanese and 151 Chinese. Total 254.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

# Impure Blood Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitchell, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience:



"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was sorely pained to try

# DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and after six bottles, I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. His now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and amply cure. Take them from the Ayer Sarsaparilla & Pills one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg., 4 1/2 cents. Geo. W. Smith rightly led one of the processions.

It was Minister Damon who wanted the 100 guns. E. R. Adams, Geo. R. Carter, et al, formed one procession.

The schooner Makihana will be sold where she lies in South Kona on Monday, August 1.

Patronize the California Feed Co. when you want the best hay, feed or grain at right prices.

Fred J. Lowrey, Curtis P. Lauken and J. A. Magoon have been re-commissioned inspectors of Oahu prison.

Castle & Cooke advertise various household goods, principal among which is the Blue Flame oil stove.

E. O. Hall & Son advertise houses for your pet birds in painted and brass wire, also parrot and breeding cages.

Processions, horns of every size, condition and key and fire works were the order in town most of Wednesday night.

Chief Justice Judd and W. A. Kinney were among the joyful celebrants at the Coptic's wharf Wednesday afternoon.

The English and American flags were entwined above the gangway on the Coptic when she entered port Wednesday afternoon.

Business houses in San Francisco sent by the Coptic congratulations to all of their Honolulu correspondents on Annexation.

Walter Bromley is now with the water works department, having left the engineering service of the Inter Island Company.

The Chronicle of July 7 says that the transports City of Puebla and the Peru will sail about July 12, or perhaps two days later.

In the Circuit Court at Honokaa, the trial of Mrs. Geo. Rutman, charged with accomplishing the death of an infant, resulted in acquittal.

John F. Scott is one of the visiting school teachers who finds a warm welcome on all sides in Honolulu. He is now stationed at Waimea, Kauai.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. Ask any chemist.

James Hutcheon, a former luna with the H. S. Co., Hilo, left by the Coptic for India, where he will endeavor to start a sugar plantation with English capital.

A. W. Pearson, Ed Dekum and many others have received letters from relations of Oregon soldiers thanking them for courtesies shown the boys while here.

W. D. Dressler of the Examiner, H. E. Rose and W. H. Cameron of the Chronicle, A. A. Lotto of the Post, and Arthur Dixon of the Call came down on the Coptic.

Dr. Samuel Karr's Book on "The Most Prevalent Diseases Among Horses in the Hawaiian Islands" has just been issued. It is brimful of information on the subject treated.

Marshal Brown gave orders to the police Wednesday night to "be easy" on the boys during the celebration. The instructions were obeyed. In fact the police enjoyed the fun as much as anyone else.

The additions to the regular force in the post office will do away with the necessity of calling upon the men in the upstairs departments to assist in the distribution of mails upon the arrival of foreign steamers.

A Honolulu man has received from Aca 3. Bushnell a letter in which this Governor of Ohio says: "I received the Commercial Advertiser and was greatly interested in the paper. I thank you heartily for sending it."

Willie Wilder took Will Cornwell's place in the Alaska dredging expedition. Cornwell is in the Hawaiian consulate at San Francisco, and just now is in charge for the reason that Consul Wilder is at Lake Tahoe.

Panauha plantation, on Hawaii, has lost more laborers by desertions to

the coffee fields than any other sugar estate. During the past six months nearly 200 Chinese and Japanese contract men have "turned up missing."

President Dole evinced considerable pleasure over the good news. He shook hands with many friends on the wharf and referred feelingly to the happy ending of the long struggle for amalgamation with the United States.

The run of alalauwa still continues in the harbor. Crowds of natives, men, women and children were crowded along the wharves last evening with hook and line pulling the little red fish out as fast as bait could touch the water.

A petition from the barracks with 130 signatures asks that a company with Arthur Coyne, now commanding Company E, in charge, be tendered to the United States. Further talk is of a battalion of A. D. E and F companies.

"Father" McGrew, Government official, members of the Legislature and many other sedate citizens were not

leed in the jollification parade through town Wednesday afternoon.

A full attendance of the Sharpshooters is desired by Capt. Dodge for the meeting this evening. There will be consideration of the part the command will take in the big celebration.

John Ena writes that he is so well pleased with San Francisco that he will extend his visit several weeks. This is Mr. Ena's first trip abroad, and he has found the world quite large after all.

Among the passengers who were lost in the sinking of the French steamship La Bourgogne was Mrs. John F. Dillon, the wife of the eminent lawyer and jurist, John F. Dillon, the author of a treatise on Municipal Corporation, familiar to the lawyers.

The German bark H. F. Glade passed the Lizard on May 23 bound to Honolulu. The Glade has on board 277 German laborers, including 41 families. They are coming to Hackfeld & Co. for Lihue plantation. The Glade should arrive about September 20.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co. —AND— Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
PERU ..... July 5	CITY OF PEKING ..... July 17
COPTIC ..... July 14	DORIC ..... July 26
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... July 23	BELGIC ..... Aug. 16
GALIC ..... AUG. 2	COPTIC ..... Sept 3
DORIC ..... AUG. 30	

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

# H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

# H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



## THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/4 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/4 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# Wall, Nichols Company

## Vapo-Cresolene

### Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Oresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by doing so in a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.



## CHILD AND NATURE

Colonel Parker's Powerful Address  
in Progress Hall.

LARGE AUDIENCE INTERESTED

Believes in Myths as Principles of  
Primary Education—Good Advice  
to Ambitious Pedagogues.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Progress hall was filled last evening with teachers and people specially interested in educational topics to hear the lecture of Colonel Parker on the subject of "The Child and Nature." Inspector General Townsend and Professor Edgar Wood met visitors at the door and showed them to seats in the hall. The speaker was introduced by Mr. Townsend.

Colonel Parker said that the greatest mystery, the most profound problem beneath the throne of the Eternal, a problem which wise men of all ages had tried to answer, and yet had not solved, was the question "What is the child?" "What is that little lump of flesh, singing songs, evincing the immortal and yet so full of mysteries?" Emerson called the child the "son of the world." No man can answer the question. I have lived with the little folk many years and tried to understand them. Yet my work has been but tentative in its conclusions.

The child is a born savage. That is, it first has the instincts and tendencies of the savage. There was never a boy who did not dig a cave, or want to dig one, crawl into it and defy the world. There was never a boy but who loved bows and arrows, the woods and nature. And in the higher sense the boy is like the savage. First he creates his little world. But if he lived in his little world, without power to burst out into life beyond he would die. The child creates—creates his world and the beings in it. Remember the play-house under the old oak tree—the broken crockery, the business of housekeeping, the neighbors dropping in to swap the community prattle—all day, alone, talking to yourself and living with your own creations? That is the savage life. That is the myth life, if you please.

When the savage begins to open his eyes everything speaks to him. Inanimate things live and speak. The scene cries out to him "Who am I?" and the amazed soul answers back "Thou art God." The tree then asks "Who am I?" In the tree the savage sees a broader, more noble personification and cries out in admiration, "Thou art God." From the earth his mind then goes out into the great universe, to the bright stars, the white moon and the great luminary God, the sun. To each of these he cries, in turn, "Thou art God." Cortez, when Christianizing Mexico, was asked if there was not something beyond the sun. The Incas of Peru asked the same question. You cannot tell a savage; but through the Divine instinct you may lead him up to where God is and then show him all.

So with the child. The child loves the fairy tale, because it is a part of his life. Many people object to these stories on the ground that they are untrue and that nothing untrue should be taught. Are fairy tales untrue? What is truth? The myth is truth to the child because it is a part of him. The Puritan's idea of truth was the force of his own conceptions. Peter Parley wrote a geography. It started out by saying that "the world is round and like a ball"—which was the only truth in the book and part of that was false. Ethiopia, in this book, was placed in the center of Africa. Inspector General Townsend studied a geography which described his great, fertile state as "a desert." Those are the myths that do harm.

What child does not love the story of Santa Claus? There are mothers and teachers nowadays who draw their eyes up and perform the solemn duty to truth of telling the children that there is no Santa Claus. There is a Santa Claus; and all children should be assured of the fact. That this boundless universe throbs with the love and blessings of an Almighty Being cannot be explained to a child's mind; but the myth can be given it; and it carries with it the great truth. The correct principle of primary teaching is through myths. Myth is the beginning of spiritual life. When billed up and used for selfish purposes, however, the myth is wrong. Give the child the fairy tale, the myths. Set them, taking such as will convey the truth.

A child is a born naturalist. All children love flowers. They leave the city in droves to visit among the flowers of the country. The speaker once saw a divine smile on the dirty face of a child in a dark street of Boston. He trod upon it in wonder, to find that the child was fondling a small, half-faded clover blossom. The child is divine. God created it full of instincts, ready for cultivation.

At this juncture the speaker gave a beautiful illustration of the life of a New Hampshire boy, who, after studying botany, geography, zoology, etc., in Nature's own way on the farm, discovered that there was more in the big world beyond and ran away from home to delve into its mysteries. These gems appeared in the story:

"Fishing is a relic of savagery. A boy takes his lines down to the brook to satisfy an instinct to be alone with nature. It is the instinct that brings

the soul out face to face with the great God of the Universe."

"When the teacher is ready to lay aside the whip and help the child, success has begun."

"The best, truest and highest things are crushed out of a child by false education. The greatest proof to my mind of the divinity of a child is that he can live through the education he is receiving."

"I never knew a bad boy in my life. I never saw one but that I could make him better by helping him; and if you understand a boy you can help him."

"The sullen eye and characteristics that may impress one as showing a bad boy are merely the outcroppings of a feeling that 'nobody cares for me and I will care nothing for anybody.'"

"As a teacher I tell you that so long as you don't try to understand the children in the school, and help them, your prayers will not reach the throne of God nor your songs the gates of Heaven."

"If your endeavor to help your children is accompanied with the whole heart, it will receive divine blessing and will be successful."

"I repeat again, find the child. Every child loves nature. That is the key. He loves the hills, the vales, the flowers. Talk to him about these things and have him tell you what he knows and thinks of them. That will open the way. The child must be taught nature. This spontaneous education of childhood must be continued by the teacher."

"The child should be taught nature for the reason that this is an age of nature study. In the past 250 years the world has been changed by it. The world today is full of light from this study. Look back to Watt, Hugh Miller, Fulton, Franklin and many others. The child must adopt it because he must live in the age in which he finds himself."

"I believe that the nature of the universe is God's open book. Myth goes over to and sinks in Nature. As the child learns more of nature, he knows more of God. Nature is always right; always beautiful."

The address was remarkably forceful. It lasted nearly an hour and a half. A vein of humor kept the audience on a keen edge. In the middle of the lecture the lights unfortunately went out, and remained out the rest of the evening. The lecture was finished in the darkness.

## THE SECOND DAY.

## Miss Allen Tells of Her Plans for Kindergarten Work.

The work of the second day's session of the Summer school began yesterday at 8 o'clock in Progress hall with a talk on kindergarten teaching by Miss Allen. The early hour, for Hawaii, did not prevent a good sized audience from assembling. The kindergarteners and many other teachers were there, and the public was well represented. Miss Allen's talk was chiefly a mapping out of work and topics for discussion during the session. Her enthusiasm for her work is contagious. She inspires her hearers with her earnestness, her love for children. During the sessions she will tell teachers of what value music is in the kindergarten and in the school. She says that this feature is a much neglected one, although it plays an important part in the school room. Discipline is necessary. Because the parent and the teacher loved the child sincerely, it should not be thought that petting and fondling should alone be indulged in. Often her love went out the most to the child who needed the most discipline. She often found herself exclaiming that child because she knew that its conduct was due to a considerable degree to environment.

Miss Allen wishes especially to become acquainted with the mothers, to talk with them of the child's habit of thought, of what the mental food in the home should consist. She wished to talk with them of the nature of the playthings in the home, and of temperance for little children, temperance in speech, in food, in drink. She wishes it announced that she will meet the mothers at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Miss Allen then had a three-quarter hour session of kindergarten with about a dozen children on the stage, as a practical illustration of the principles which she expounds. At 9:35 o'clock Col. Parker gave his first lecture of the morning. He spoke a second time at 11:25, following Mrs. Parker. At the first lecture Col. Parker said that the true teacher is an artist, who is studying every question of education, who is concentrating his attention on the children before him, studying and thinking. He presented several working hypotheses. The first of these was the one function of the word, its use. The word recalls something into consciousness. All learning to read consists in the functioning of words, reading presents imagery. As an illustration he wrote several German words on the blackboard. The majority of the audience did not understand them. They brought up only the image of the word itself. He gave their meaning and the words recalled the image of the objects which he named.

Imagery, said Col. Parker, is the substantial flow of conscience. When there are two images in the conscience simultaneously or in immediate succession, thereafter one of them may, and usually does, recall the other. This is a fundamental law of recollection or memory. All words are recalled under one law only; the image of the word and the appropriate image of the object. The meaning of the word is the image it recalls. He applied this principle to characters, the Chinese characters, for instance. If no image was recalled it was almost a crime to teach the words. Children often learn a word by once hearing it. The stronger the image is in the mind, the quicker the word is learned. The size of the word makes no difference. A child will learn a large word as quickly as a small one.

The interest of learning to read, he said, comes after the formation of im-

ages by oral words. Observation means a continued act upon the conscience to produce images. The strong images always come from observation. It is the foundation of learning to read and the child should never begin to read until he is thoroughly prepared. Speech should first be taught.

Environment determines the image flow. The teacher should begin with the environment of the child. Every child has a natural flow of strong imagery. It is the imagery primarily of the ground in the immediate vicinity and the child can see creation right at hand without knowing much about philosophy or reasoning about it. When the mind is full of imagery words come naturally. Every object he sees in nature is infinite in its possibilities. The child has a deep love of nature and all nature lives for the child. The teacher must understand the working of the child's mind.

Col. Parker said the islands presented greater object lessons than the United States. Here there is the process of creation in the volcano, the formation of soil and minerals.

Mrs. Parker spoke of the modes of expression. The voice, she said, was used most of all through life, yet the voice was the most neglected. The body was a most complicated machine. A person with a sewing machine would take great care of it, that it might perform its duty well. Yet many persons went through life with body unadjusted, although it is the means by which one soul communicated with another soul, the means by which the knowledge of every beautiful thing was transmitted. She said a voice should be cultivated so that the speaker could be heard and understood. Mrs. Parker then gave examples of imperfect or defective articulation. She pointed out the causes to which this is due. Women, she said, failed to cultivate their bodies. They allowed themselves to be controlled by fashions of dress. She laid emphasis on the value of breathing exercises, and the cultivation of the muscles of the sides in order to give the carrying quality to the voice. Mrs. Parker said that the inability to draw a deep breath stifled enthusiasm.

To illustrate her meaning she spoke of a woman by the sea or in the woods or mountains when a beautiful scene came upon her. Her first impulse was an expression of her feelings was to draw a deep breath. Failing in this, because of her mode of dressing, her enthusiasm was expressed by a few weak words of praise.

The infection of the voice was a part of the personality, she said, it told of the character. The voice, the body, should not be neglected in its cultivation. They were as worthy as the soul.

## CHILD AT SCHOOL

A Strong Plea for Consideration  
of the Individual Pupil.Growth of Body and Mind—How  
Abuse of the Little Ones  
May Be Avoided.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

A magazine article sums up some of the results of the recent scientific study of childhood. In the physical growth of the child, there is the well known fact of periodicity in the processes of development. All parts of the body do not grow proportionately at one and the same time. The body grows first in length, then in girth. Children unfold their physical powers in exactly the same order, but children of the same age do not grow at the same rate. The muscles of the upper arm get their maturity a year and a half before the muscles of the fingers; the muscles of the shoulders six months before the muscles of the elbows; and these in turn five to eight months before the muscles of the wrist; which last are in form for training from three to six months before the muscles of the fingers. When we insist that a child shall begin to write by means of the finger muscles only with a small pencil, in narrow spaces, we run counter to the principles that are plainly written in this physical constitution of the child. We must first train the large shoulder muscles before attempting to barter the tender undeveloped muscles of the fingers.

Just as the body unfolds by stages, the mind also develops in the same way. Only two senses are operative at birth, the sense of touch and the sense of temperature. The rest of the fourteen or fifteen senses with which we are endowed are developed in regular order, vision, hearing, rotation, joints and tendons, and so on through the whole category. In order that mental development may be full and complete, we must surround the child with such natural objects, as will give ample opportunity for the exercise of these sense experiences. The games and elementary science work in the kindergarten follow this line of natural law of physical and mental development.

A second epoch in the mental development of the child is the memory stage, when it is easiest to cultivate this function of the mind, because at this period of growth there is a prodigious power of remembering details. The adult commits to memory rules or rhymes, that the child absorbs and affixes with little effort. Imagination characterizes the next period. Children find special pleasure in living in a make-believe world: chairs become horses; dolls, most beloved of all companions; a bit of ribbon will transform the prattling toddler into a gay lady of society; and the four-year-old boy will preach to an assemblage of miscellaneous objects that he edifies as

much as an ordinary Sunday congregation.

Then comes the period of judgment and comparison. The child, full of curiosity, wants to know the why and the wherefore of this and that. "No child whose curiosity is throttled and starved will ever become a good reasoner. He must first ask questions and reasons of others, in order to be able to ask questions and reasons of himself."

A well organized course of study must be in harmony with these processes of development. Some years ago four teachers in the city of Paris, asked permission of the Minister of Education that each of them might give his twenty-five pupils the same studies as were prescribed in the regular course, but in a different order, such as they believed to accord better with the natural development of a boy's mind. These boys completed the studies prescribed in three and one-half years instead of the seven years assigned in the prescribed program. All the arithmetic taught in our schools for a period of seven or eight years, could be better taught in the three years between seven and ten years of age. Instead of muddling the child's mind by such dawdling processes as are now in vogue there would be an alertness in seeing through arithmetical problems and rushing through the work that are desirable results of school training, as well as a saving of time for some important studies now crowded out.

The effect of fatigue upon the physical and mental development is one of the most important recent discoveries. Fatigue is a physical poison, and bodily fatigue always induces mental fatigue. Overstrain at school, by producing fatigue, may be the occasion of such destruction and disintegration of bodily tissue as to cause serious and permanent mental defect. The best period of the day for physical and mental vigor is between 8 a. m. and 10:15 a. m. The heaviest school work should be assigned to the hours when the child's mind acts most vigorously. Because of disregard of these facts in regard to fatigue, not a day passes in a city like Chicago, that some child is not made a helpless cripple in some of the large stamping works and canning factories. After working under constant pressure for several hours the child becomes so wearied that he can no longer direct the tired fingers and aching arms with any degree of accuracy, and he becomes the easy prey of the jaws of the great machine.

Defects of vision increase from grade to grade with the increase of school work. The teacher may not always detect the defect in the pupil's eyes, but by simple tests an expert would recognize what was wrong in the child's eyesight. Eleven per cent of the children in the public schools of Illinois have been found to have defective vision. So with hearing. Dull children, in most cases, suffer from defective hearing. If a stupid scholar has an open mouth and a drawn down face there may be adenoid growths in the vault of the pharynx that a surgeon could easily remove. Nineteen per cent of the pupils in the public schools of Illinois have defective hearing in one or both ears. Children thus affected have been accused of being lazy and inattentive, when the fault was in the ears.

The last point made in the magazine article from which these facts and suggestions have been summarized is that in all education we should follow the path of least resistance. "Suppose that you have a dynamo with four strands of wire, copper, German silver, steel, zinc. Which wire will conduct most of the current from the generator? The copper wire, of course. Then why insist that the current must be conducted by the German silver wire? You burn out and ruin your dynamo, for the electric current will follow the path of least resistance. Why not use the same common sense in the case of children?"

What would you say of a manufacturer, who knew every pulley, joint and rod of his intricate machinery, but did not pay any attention to the kind of cotton he bought, whether sea island, short fibre or long staple? The strain of school work affects children of poor physical development very differently from what it does children of sound bodily constitution. The nervous system of the child differs very materially from the nervous system of the adult. It is excitable, under feeble, inhibitory control. The sources of life irritation in the child are many, and the nerve centers discharge their force more readily and faithfully than in the adult. The nervous systems of many children are also suffering from malnutrition, and they are not capable of doing the work of their grade, if age only be taken into account. Some children of feeble physical development should be placed in a grade lower than that to which their age and general intelligence would assign them. If not, under the strain of school work they may develop chorea, hysteria, or some other form of neurosis. Among the important considerations in the hygiene of the school room is plenty of fresh air. For when we speak of school work as the cause of disease, we mean not only brain work, but all that is comprehended in the environment as well as the curriculum of the scholars, examinations, rest periods, public display of precocious, that is, abnormal, attainments. We should make the child's nervous system the ally of our educational arrangements, and not a foe to all possible progress.

## May Be Alameda.

A private letter to a newspaper man of this city from a gentleman in charge of one of the leading San Francisco dailies says that the Annexation Commissioner may come down here on the Alameda, due the 20th inst. It is added that the Philadelphia could not be ready for sailing in time, that the Alameda would not be taken for a transport and that if the Commissioner was not ready to leave on the 14th on the Alameda that he would be sent on the American dispatch boat that was formerly the tug Fearless, the largest and fastest craft of her class in the world.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN  
ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Adelia Cornwell, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The Petition and Accounts of the Executors of the Will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their account be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is Ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers in the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 12, 1898.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR.,  
1895-31F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST  
Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands,  
In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jose Maria Espirito Santo, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to John Gaspar, having been filed; notice is hereby given, that Friday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 7, 1898.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR.,  
1895-31F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN  
ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Luka (L), Makalela (K), Palena (K), Makamalehele (K), Kaili (K), Ika (K), Kaahana (K), Kuanua (K), Kekua (K), Hoopi (K), Kalamia (K), of Hamakua, Island of Maui.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause are hereby notified to present to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit within twenty days from date hereof their receipts of the amount of money deposited with the late Clerk G. Armstrong in the said cause.

By the Court: A. F. TAVARES,  
1894-4 Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN  
PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jose Maria (K) late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last Will and Testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Thomas Honan, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 5th, 1898.  
By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR.,  
1893-31 F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
First Circuit of the Hawaiian  
Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, late of Auckland, New Zealand, deceased.

Whereas, a document purporting to be the duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, late of the City of Auckland, in the Province of Auckland, Colony of New Zealand, deceased, and also of the probate of said will, and the place of domicile of the said Johnson Beswick Wilkinson, in the Probate Court held at said Auckland, having been presented to said Probate Court of the Hawaiian Islands, and a petition for probate thereof, having been filed by John D. Holt, Jr., praying that Letters of Administration with the will annexed be issued to said John D. Holt, Jr.

It is therefore ordered, that Friday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, at said Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 21st day of June, A. D. 1898.  
By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON,  
1879-41F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad Interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:  
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:  
You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court

at the August Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad Interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.  
GEORGE LUCAS,  
1967-3ms Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH  
Circuit, of the Hawaiian Islands,  
In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of James Cowan, late of Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by John A. Scott, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said John A. Scott, notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, June 24th, 1898.

By the Court: DANIEL PORTER,  
1981-31 F Clerk.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mele Kapo and Kapo, her husband and Makulu of Huelo, Maui, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated October 6th, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 241; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1898, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1898.  
W. R. CASTLE,  
Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1st. 10 11-100 acres in Honopou, Huelo, Maui, set forth in R. P. (G.) 1264 to Kahalelaau.

2nd. All those certain parcels in Waikapu, containing 88-100 of an acre, 2 Apanas more particularly set forth in L. C. A. 2208 to Manu, deed from Hookano to Mele recorded in Liber 135, page 483.

3d. All mortgagor's interest in Manu's other property on Maui, more particularly covered by L. C. A. 2208 to said Manu in Puako, Waikapu, containing 12-100 of an acre, also Grant 465 to Manu in Kamaole, in Kula, containing 10 acres, also 33.15 acres covered by Grant 1498 to Manu in Mooumuku, Honouliuli, Maui. 1893-41F

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of W. Y. Horner, Sr., late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present their claims duly authenticated at the office of W. L. Decoto, Lahaina, Maui, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. L. DECOTO,  
Administrator Estate W. Y. Horner.  
Lahaina, Maui, June 14, 1898.  
1977-91

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of J. W. Lota, deceased, late of Hanalei, Kauai, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to him at his office at Hanalei, Kauai, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
W. G. SMITH,  
Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Lota.  
1970-61F

## T. H. HATCH.

Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

109 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Solicits Consignments in Coffee, Sugar and Rice. Advances made on Consignments. Will also act as Purchasing Agent.

## O. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
819 KING ST. TEL. 119  
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
HOLLISTER & Co.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).



## TWO MORE FLAGS

Are for a Pair of Islands Far  
to the Northwest.

THEY LIE BEYOND LAYSAN

Will Be Claimed For Hawaii if  
Found—Marked "PD"—G. N. Wilcox is Special Commissioner.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Republic of Hawaii is going into the Annexation practice further on its own account. It is now the purpose to accumulate a couple of more islands that properly belong to the group. To this end Geo. N. Wilcox, of



SENATOR GEO. N. WILCOX.  
(Photo by Williams.)

Kauai, has been made a special commissioner. Mr. Wilcox is making a trip to the northwest on private business. This is on account of his interest in the big fertilizer company here. The expedition will steam from Honolulu at 10 o'clock this morning. The vessel will be the Inter Island Company's Waialeale, a regular passenger and freight packet, well engaged, recently overhauled under the direction of A. V. Keech and entirely fit for the voyage. The trip proper is to Laysan Island and the charter is to the local fertilizer company.

Mr. Wilcox takes along, at the request of the Executive Council of the Republic, two Hawaiian flags that he will with correct official procedure, as established by Capt. J. A. King, plant on a couple of islands that are on the latest maps yet marked "PD," meaning, position doubtful. These islands or reefs or atolls may not be found at all. A search within reasonable time allowance will be made for them. If they are located, Mr. Wilcox will go ashore, read his proclamations, plant his flags, erect loose stone monuments and leave documents in copper cases. Everything for this annexation work was taken aboard the Waialeale last evening.

The two islands, upon which may be found guano like the beds at Laysan or good cable landing, like at Necker, are more distant from Laysan than Laysan from Oahu. Byer Island, which is also called "Patrocinio," and which on that score might have been named by Spaniards, is about 1,600 miles from Oahu. Morell Island is about 1,700 miles from Oahu, both are "past the 180 line."

If these two islands are discovered or located and placed under Hawaiian control incidental to the trip of Mr. Wilcox there will then be under the flag of the Republic all the known islands in the chain.

### KAMEHAMEHA CHANGES.

Boys' School to Have Several New Teachers.

There will be quite a few changes in the faculty of Kamehameha Boys' School this year, aside from the one made necessary by the resignation of Principal Richards. As has already been announced Mr. Thompson takes the first chair in the school. Mr. Richards and family will leave next week for Kona, where they will spend the summer. Upon his return Mr. Richards will accept either a position with the Hawaiian Board or that of Missionary to China under the American Board.

Mr. Sedgwick, of Berkeley, will take the position of instructor of agriculture in the school. This is a new department. It is the intention of the trustees, as well as Mr. Thompson, to push the branch as much as possible. There are those who believe that there is now and will continue to be among native Hawaiians a pressing need of knowledge in agricultural lines.

S. M. Perry, a brother of the present instructor in the school, will come as assistant in the machine shop and instructor of forging. This is an old branch.

A selection to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Thompson from the departments of carpentry and physics has not yet been made. It is not unlikely that a man for the place will be brought from the States. Miss Johnson, music teacher, will not return next term. A substitute will come from the east before the school reopens.

### MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Work on the Building Will Not Be Delayed.

Mrs. H. M. Sewall and other ladies of the Red Cross Society met Architect Traphagen yesterday morning on the subject of the arrangement of the new United States military hospital at In-

dependence park. Later in the day Superintendent Eckardt was called in to consultation with the architect and the ladies on the subject of the dormitory and surgical arrangements. Still later several prominent physicians were consulted with respect to the sanitary condition of the premises, ventilation, etc.

Some changes have been made in the original plans for the hospital. It has been decided to make the arrangements temporary in character, until such time as annexation may bring an American garrison to Honolulu, or other circumstances may make a change advisable or necessary. There will be no expensive alterations to the pavilion at the park. Light material will be used to partition off the beds. Special attention will be paid to ventilation and drainage. On the grounds there will be a small building for the accommodation of persons having measles, or other light contagious ailments.

Work of fitting up the hospital will begin in the course of a few days. Minister Sewall expects the surgeon and staff from the States early in August.

### Have Full Right.

Judge Stanley, Circuit Court, has decided that the trustees of the Bishop estate have a legal right to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of property of said estate without reference to the Court.

### IN A THIRD CLASS CARRIAGE.

Early in February of this year (1894) I was travelling in a third class carriage in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. At a station two women entered the compartment in which I was seated. One was a girl, gaudily dressed; the other a typical working woman. She had no hat or bonnet, and wore a stuff petticoat, with a shawl wrapped round her. She was the picture of rude, robust health.

The girl asked how her companion was, remarking that she had heard she had been far from well.

"Deed, but I was," responded the elder woman, "I thought I was at delish's door."

"Ah say, what like was the matter wi' ye?"

"I cud dae nae work; if I tried to wash the floor I got siclin a heart beatin', and my stomach fair turned at the sight o' food. I went to three doctors, one after another, and they gae me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me ana till a frien' tellt me to try Mother Siegel's Syrup. Wuman, in a week I was better and fin I had ta'en it a month I was a' richt and could eat and work well as ever."

Then they went on talking of other subjects. Go where one may he is likely to hear some good said about Mother Siegel and what is done by her famous medicine. Sometimes it is in the form of a bit of passing talk like the one quoted above; and again it takes the shape of letters, fragrant with gratitude for health regained. Here is one. We hope many suffering women will see it and read it.

"In August, 1892," says the writer, "I began to feel low, weak, and ailing. My appetite was bad, and what little I ate gave me much pain at the chest. I was constantly spitting up a clear fluid like water, and I heaved and strained a good deal. At the pit of my stomach there was a gnawing feeling, and there seemed to be a hard lump formed in my abdomen. In any case I suffered much from pain in that region."

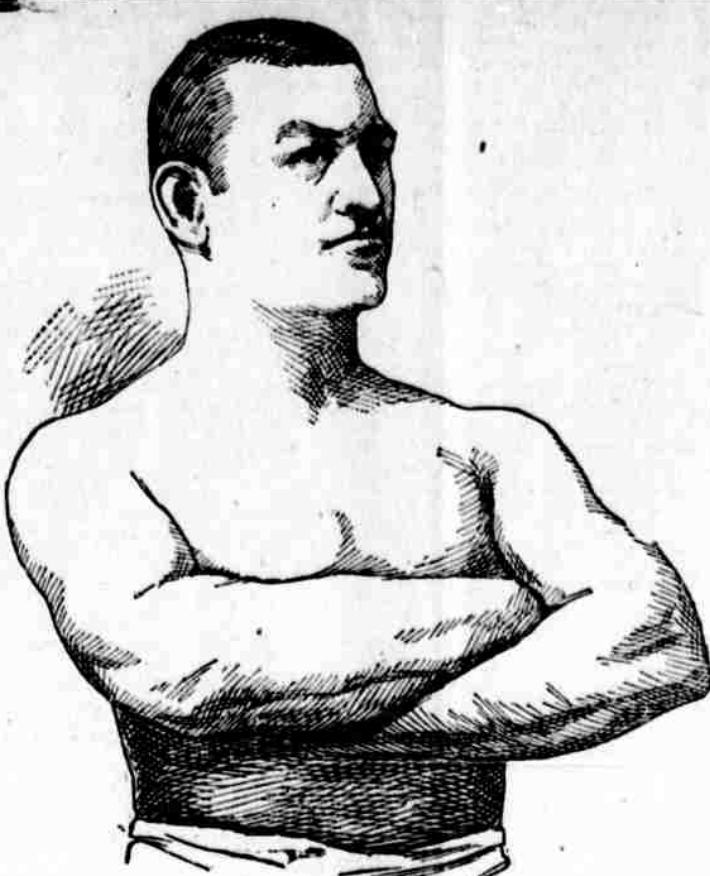
"My breathing got to be very bad, and I wheezed as if the windpipe were clogged and stopped up. I had a hacking cough which gave me but little rest day or night, and I was troubled with night sweats. The pillow my head had lain on would be wet in the morning."

"In two or three weeks after the time I was taken, I was no longer able to take solid food, or indeed food of any kind. I lived for two months on milk, lime water, brandy, and the like. During that time I lay helpless in bed. Often I would have fainting fits, and had to be lifted up and supported in bed. I was now so weak that my friends feared there was no hope for me, and I was attended by the priest. I had a doctor attending me, but he was not successful in giving me any real relief."

"In the following November, although very ill and low, I was able at times to read a little, and then it was that I read one day about Mother Siegel's Syrup and the wonders it had done for others. I sent for it, and less than half a bottle made me feel better. I had a trifle more appetite and could eat a little and retain it. So I went on with the Syrup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other troubles left me, and soon I was as well and strong as before. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you desire, for the good of others who may suffer as I did without knowing where to look for a cure. (Signed) Mrs. Honoria Brennan, 42 Great Britain Street, Cork, March 17th, 1894."

A good letter, a cheering letter, dated on St. Patrick's Day, too. A great thing to be rid of snakes, but a greater thing to be rid of indigestion and dyspepsia—more poisonous than any reptile that ever crawled. And that was the dreadful ailment which gave Mrs. Brennan three months of suffering; the ailment that the Scotch women talked of in the train; the ailment that h. flicts more pain and fills up more graves than all the other ailments on earth put together.

And yet Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup cures it as fast as people hear of it and take it. That's why we keep telling about it, and printing what everybody tells about it over and over.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, DEAN AND CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

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Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

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Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

## California Fertilizer Works

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <math>\diamond</math> FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

<math>\diamond</math> Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

### Houses Sold on the Installment Plan

—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 20 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

## WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

## OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

## EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

### TIMELY TOPICS

June 24, 1898.

## Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

As this is about the season when grinding on the plantations is about over and managers are considering putting their plant in condition for next season's grinding and in order that we may catch all the contemplated moves we want to call the attention of the plantation managers to our

## ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND.

At a recent test made by Engineer Kopke of the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, Maui, the following results were disclosed:

Asbestos - - - - 115F.  
Scotch Compound - 108F.  
ANTI-CALORIC - - 101F.

Is it necessary to say anything more than that  
ANTI-CALORIC  
BOILER COMPOUND  
is economical in every way?

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks . . . . . 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies . . . . . 101,820,000  
Total reichsmarks . . . . . 1,7,630,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks . . . . . 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies . . . . . 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks . . . . . 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

## North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.  
£113,558,080.  
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3,000,000  
Subscribed " " 2,730,000 2,730,000  
Paid up Capital—£5,730,000 £ 5,730,000  
2- Fire Fund—£2,088,819 £ 2,088,819  
3- Life and Annuity Funds—£1,127,670 £ 1,127,670  
£13,558,889 £ 13,558,889  
Revenue Fire Branch—£1,001,877 £ 1,001,877  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£1,376,611 £ 1,376,611  
£2,378,488 £ 2,378,488

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

### AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Elma Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

### INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limit d)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.  
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

## Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against Fire on floors and Brick Buildings and on Steamships stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).



## MORE LECTURES

Good Audiences At Sessions of Summer School.

### COLONEL PARKER A KAMAIIA

He Receives Congratulations—Mrs. Parker on Vocalization—Bell's Vocal Table.

Miss Allen had an interested audience Wednesday morning. Her thorough knowledge of her subject, her long experience and success give an additional weight to her precepts. Among her listeners were several children, whose interest was in the kindergarten which Miss Allen conducted during the second three-quarter hour. Miss Allen said that in governing and teaching children, a decision should never be reversed. It could be modified and put in different form when the wisdom of after reflection showed that the child would be injured by the first decision. But the greater injury is in the destroyed confidence which the child has in the parent or teacher when he discovers there is not firmness, exactitude. Sometimes it requires all the ingenuity the teacher is able to command to prevent the child from discovering the modifications.

Never nag, said Miss Allen. It is the bane of many homes which would otherwise be happy. It destroys the peace of the household. It makes the child's life a perfect misery. The parent should make a decision. The decisions should be based not on what the parent or the teacher wishes, but on what is best for the child, what is wisest. There should not be too much reasoning with the child. Often much time and a great deal of patience is wasted by attempting to reason out with a child something on which it is entirely unnecessary to spend so much thought. A simple decision is sufficient, as the child can reason in its own way and will not be convinced unless he sees things in his own way. Miss Allen said she did not believe in punishment, but there were times when punishment was absolutely necessary, when a child can not be reached in any other way and convinced of a superior authority. The child must recognize, too, the rights of other children. The kindergarten should be an ideal community.

Without the realization of a superior authority the child would not know that there must be a limit to leniency. If the child discovered, as is often the case, that he can get what he wishes by crying for it, he will continue to cry and will get to a point where he does not know where freedom ends and license begins. The intensely nervous child who disobeys must be treated as if his disobedience is a mental illness.

Do not be weak with the child, said Miss Allen. The time comes when some children must be punished. Self-control cannot be secured in a day, it is only by infinite patience and is sometimes the work of a lifetime. The lessons of life come through experience, personal experience, never by precept. For this reason the position of a teacher is one of the greatest responsibility. It comes next to that of the mother.

Profound sympathy was expressed by Miss Allen for the woman who was a combination of mother, teacher, housekeeper and general manager. It is too great a task to a mother, especially where there are several children in the family, each with his own individuality that must be treated differently. No two children are exactly the same in nature. There is a difference and each must have his environment. If all are treated the same, a part of the earnest effort is lost for the hereditary traits of children will outweigh and overbalance environment. Miss Allen said that people are not too solemn in life. There is not enough play and people must play more. Nothing in life is so lovely as a little child. Solemnity, severity spoil the life of the child and stifle its sweetness.

The kindergarten was held on the platform as usual. Miss Allen announced at the close that at 2:30 o'clock on each Wednesday in the High school building she would meet the mothers.

Col. Parker said in opening that he had tried to study the problem presented to him here, he had diagnosed the case, and had found it much the same here as elsewhere with some variation. It might be tentative but he would give it. The reason why we may fail to arouse enthusiasm in the child is because we make language an end in itself and therefore we fail to teach language as a means. The child must feel the need of anything he does. That must be the motive, the inspiration. It is not what the teacher, the parent feels, but what the child feels is a motive. The great difficulty is that the energy is not developed so that the child feels the need of the language. Usually the beginning is with the language itself. It is a wrong idea. In these islands the children are confronted with the learning of thirty new sounds. It is a most difficult task for them and the difficulty is enhanced if the child does not see the necessity. What motive has the child in learning the language? If he is put into the drilling as soon as he comes to school he becomes confused, and loses his interest. The child's work is governed by his interest and he is not interested in anything unless he sees the end, the motive. He must become thoroughly convinced of the need of language.

During his younger years the child roams the fields, he becomes intimate-

ly acquainted with his surroundings. When he enters school he has all the elements of the sciences because he has need of them. Therefore all primary work is the study of the immediate environment. Field excursions are of the greatest value. The best school house is out of doors. Bring the children into contact with nature. The child is touched by the clouds, the winds, the flowers. He is interested in the geography of the country. He observes the forces of nature, he sees man. This all teaches him the necessity of language and he learns it the more easily.

Col. Parker said he wished every teacher, every parent could realize that the child comes on earth as a personality. He wishes to feel that he is of some use. There is a dignity in this feeling, a dignity which makes him chafe if there is exhibited a show of superiority over him or his position. The lower the child is in the social scale the more acute this feeling is.

The teacher comes in contact with all these elements and is the organizer of public opinion, the organizer of society. The great danger is that the teacher may not recognize the individuality of the child, may not have that deep and profound sympathy for the child which enables him to perceive the working of the child's mind, influenced by environment, by heredity by nature. Only that which makes home better, which stimulates high ideals, is worth putting into the school. Only that is education, worthy the name, which is a recognition of all that is done that is good. The result of this education is the effect of the school upon the home and then the effect of the home upon the school. The whole effort of study should be toward making home better, brighter, happier. It is a beautiful ideal to have the school the home. The school has too often been made a dreary place. The teacher has failed to understand his pupils, the pupils have not understood the teacher. The pupil must have a coordinate pleasure with the teacher. There is then the bond of sympathy and of interest in the same things.

Too often has the school been made a dreary place. Impatiently have the children waited for the hour of closing. There has been just that lack of accord, that touch of recognition. Duties were performed in a mere perfunctory manner. The teacher perhaps had failed to have a touch of the spiritual life, for the desire to help others lead a higher life is the spiritual life.

Col. Parker said that it was his part to show the teacher how to teach the child. It is through the various modes of expression that the child makes himself understood. Gesture, he said, is the foundation of universal language. Next comes voice, human voice without speech, then voice speech. Vocal music is a tremendous power in the evolution of the human being. Rhythmic movement of the body, dancing, rightly used, is a fundamental element in the development of expression. Ability to fashion with the hand gives strength and power to the body and mind. It assists in moral development as well. For this reason the use of clay and sand and of incalculable value in education. If he had his way, Col. Parker said, he would have a heap of sand in every school yard, and in every yard where there are children in the household. In the development of the moral sense and every other sense the attractive power of the teacher is worth more than compulsion.

Modeling assists the development of the perception of form. It is greater than sight or hearing. Painting, the conception of color, is one of the first of arts. What infinite pleasure the child takes in his distribution of color, his painting. Sometimes it was impossible to see that the painting of the child is a picture, but the child knew what it meant, he sees the picture and by and by the parent and the teacher see it. Next comes drawing and writing. None of these, except writing, is language, yet they are all modes of expression.

The child should not begin by learning to write or learning to read, but by using some of the other modes of expression. This lead Col. Parker up to the discussion of the use of workshops in the school. Even if it is but a shop with a knife and pieces of wood, the child perceives that he can make something. His personal power is evolved. The little garden is a great educator. It is better than any other means. Through its cultivation, reading, language, arithmetic, all things are taught. In the making of the box to hold the flowers comes carpentry, the study of the woods, drawing, the study of the seeds, and their marvelous life, the study of the soil, mineralogy, chemistry, the influence of moisture, planting, the function of the plant and its use, food plants, coffee, for instance, as a practical illustration. All these came naturally. They interested the child. They are of specific value to him and they are education. Through them he is learning the oral language. More than all and of vastly more importance, the child is learning the idea of work and of responsibility.

It is all simple, said Col. Parker. People in general imagine that learning is a great mystery, that the value of knowledge is in proportion to the effort with which it is acquired. Grammar is right in its way, but there is no mystical rite so absurd as the present mode of teaching grammar in the public school. There is no reason why it should be taught in the isolated fashion of parsing analysis, diagram. Col. Parker talked of methods concocted for the injury of children and the ignorance of teachers. Reading is not the ultimatum. It is merely one mode of bringing images together. Each mode is a mode of expression of profound observation.

Mrs. Parker emphasized the statement that the body is a machine. This should constantly be borne in mind. Pitch is under the control of the vocal chords, they are under the control of the emotion as the whole body is a delicate instrument to respond. But it cannot respond without skilled use. She made a difference between voice quality and speech quality. The shape of the mouth cavity determines the quality of the voice. The voice quality may be good and the speech quality bad. The mouth cavity, the tongue, the lips, the teeth, determine the quality of

speech. She said she got her best exercises in vocalization from infants. The sounds made by children are identical the world over. If a person conquers the elements of one's own language it is an easy thing to conquer the elements of all languages. During her lecture Mrs. Parker used frequent illustrations to give the specific vocalization of which she spoke.

Miss Allen met the mothers at 2:30 o'clock in the High school building. She will meet them regularly at that hour and place each Wednesday afternoon during the session.

The sessions yesterday were well attended. Miss Allen lectured as usual at 8 o'clock to a large audience, and followed with her kindergarten and her valuable talks on child training. "I'm a kamaiaa now," said Col. Parker as he opened his lecture. The audience applauded and the Colonel smiled and smiled, as only he can smile. He said at one of his lectures that he had nearly worn himself out smiling, but he still smiles and wins a responsive smile from all who talk with him or hear him talk. He addressed his hearers yesterday as "fellow citizens," and said "we can all congratulate ourselves. The history of the Islands has taken you through the Monarchy and through the Republic. Now we can join our histories." His little annexation speech was interrupted with applause and Col. Parker had the entire sympathy of the audience. Col. Parker is having a quiet little celebration of his own. He received news from Chicago, by the Pacific, that he had been re-elected principal of the Cook County Normal school. The Colonel has a political opponent who has been trying for thirteen years to oust him from his position as he has pursued his educational work in advanced lines fearlessly and with no thought of politics. His reelection was after a hard campaign during which petitions were circulated and Corporation Counsel Turner and Mayor Harrison joined efforts to defeat him. His successful election without an opposing vote was a complete triumph and he received the hearty congratulations of his audience yesterday.

Col. Parker then entered upon his regular lecture. The images must be in the mind, he said, else the reading is naught, and they must be educated images. They must have a fundamental conception of geology, botany. The center of all education is work. It must be work with the brain, with the hands. The child is interested in his work. He is interested in everything he sees around him. There is no specific point at which to begin with the child, no regular order to proceed with. Begin with what is at hand nearest the child. Everything a child does that is good and wholesome is educative. Col. Parker said that the blackboard is indispensable. The teacher must be a good penman and a good writer. The pupil is an imitator. If the teacher makes a thing seem hard it will be hard. If he makes it easy and graceful the pupil, the child, will think so also, and learn all the more rapidly. Wait a year if it is necessary. It will come soon enough and easily when he is prepared for it. There is no need for the child to learn the forms of words. It is not necessary. The teacher must eliminate all the useless things that hinder and prevent the child from learning. Give the child the blackboard. Do not let them copy. Oral reading is reading per se. It is often an agonizing task. The reading itself is imagery and is a means to the end. Oral reading is speech.

Mrs. Parker said that in nature there was no classification between a vowel and a consonant. The classification is made by us. This was in the discussion of the Bell vocal table. She said the diacritical marks in the dictionary are confusing. The Bell table is a valuable key to the dictionary. The table represents fourteen sounds. Any child can learn them. Mrs. Parker advised the use of the old jingles, as "Peter Piper," to assist in articulation. In all the exercises, she said, the more unconsciously the child can do a thing the better for the child. By calling the attention of the child to a defect in speech, or walk, or habit, untold misery is inflicted. Make the correction by teaching them in some way without letting them perceive that they are being taught or corrected.

Following is Bell's table which Mrs. Parker uses as the basis of vocalization:

#### BELL'S VOCAL TABLE.

1-e-e	14-pool
2-ill	13-pull
3-lale	12-14 pole
4-ell	11-Paul
5-shall	10-on, coll.
6-eal 7-a-k	9-urt 9-up
8-1-le	8-11-owl 11-1-oll

Col. Parker said in his second lecture that there is a pernicious habit of making the child a trick child or a performer. It is now the belief that precocity has come to be regarded as a mental deformity. The mothers should see that the desideratum is the development of the child into a healthy, moral, intelligent human being. Some children are a great deal slower than others but that is not necessarily a discredit to the child. The precocity is due to a fever in the brain which excites it to unusual effort. A continuation of this fever produces a wreck in the end.

Helplessness is often induced by teaching. Let the child alone, said Col. Parker. Let him work out his problems. The truly intelligent child wishes to solve his own questions. There are truly dull children. There is always some physical reason for this and it should be carefully treated. Wait for the child. He said that teaching a vocabulary simply for building up a collection of words which might be used some time in the future is a pernicious one. Only the words that are necessary should be taught or learned. The child, the human being, never does anything without a motive. The kind of motive is the stimulus to his life. Oral reading may be made an obstruction, a mere mechanical pronunciation of words. The child should image in his own way and should read according to his imagery. Emphasis can never be taught a child. In talking the child never makes a mistake in emphasis.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Steamers due and to sail today and for the next six days are as follows:

ARRIVE.		
Steamers	From	Due
W. G. Hall—Kona and Kau	July 15	
Mokoli—Kaunakakai	July 16	
Mikahala—Nawiliwili	July 17	
Claudine—Kahului	July 17	
Kinau—Hilo	July 19	
Upolu—Kohala	July 22	

DEPART.		
Steamers	For	Sails
Kaena—Wailua	July 15	
Noeau—Honokaa	July 15	
Kaunakakai—Makawili	July 16	
Mokoli—Kaunakakai	July 18	
W. G. Hall—Kona	July 19	
Claudine—Kahului	July 19	
Mikahala—Nawiliwili	July 19	
Kinau—Hilo	July 22	
Upolu—Kohala and Kona	July 22	

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 12.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Wailua.  
Br. stmr. Coptic, Sealby, 6-12 days from San Francisco; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Thursday, July 14.  
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, 14 hrs. from Makawili.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 15 hrs. from Honokaa.  
Schr. Lady, 14 hrs. from Lagoon ports.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, 7 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 12.  
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, Hilo.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Kahuku.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.  
Am. bk. Planter, Dow, Laysan Island.  
Stmr. Upolu, Heilingsen, Kohala.  
Stmr. Wailalele, Mosher, Laysan Island.  
U. S. Monitor Monadnock, Whiting, Manila.  
U. S. Collier Nero, Belnap, Manila.  
Schr. Kauikaeono, Finau, Molokai ports.

Thursday, July 14.  
Stmr. Coptic, Sealby, Yokohama.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, June 18, ship W. F. Babcock, from Honolulu; 24, bark bark Nuanuu, from Kahului; 27, bark Adam W. Spies, from Hilo.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, June 29, stmr. Alameda, 6 days 17-12 hrs. from Honolulu; 4, brig tartine, 24 days from Kahului. Sailed, July 1, bk. Martha Davis, for Honolulu; 3, brigantine W. G. Irwin, for Honolulu.

EUREKA—Arrived, June 30, schr. Jessie Minor, from Honolulu.  
PORT ANGELES—In port July 1, sp. Reeper, from Nantamo, for Honolulu.  
DUNKIRK—Sailed, June 30, Ger. bk. J. C. Fugger, for Honolulu.

AUCKLAND—Arrived, July 5, stmr. Moana, from Honolulu.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
From San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, July 13.—Mrs. G. J. Augur and child, James T. Taylor, Mrs. J. T. Taylor and child, Mrs. D. Dayton, Miss Eva Dayton, Mrs. John P. Scullen, Mrs. John Kelker, H. E. Rose, W. H. Cameron, Mrs. Geo. Goodacre, Sydney Webb, Mrs. Sydney Webb, Chas. Trevelyan, G. S. Waterhouse, William M. Minton, F. C. Schenckstein, Miss Bernice Hundly, W. D. Dressler, A. A. Lotta.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, July 14.—F. D. Greany, Chin Young.  
From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, July 14.—Miss Nellie Rickard, Miss Kate Horner, Miss Edna Horner.

Departed.  
For Kaula, per stmr. Mikahala, July 12.—Mrs. M. Aldrich, the Misses Aldrich (3), Miss N. Leal, H. N. Brown, Miss A. Blackstad, K. Maunai, Miss Katie Christian, Miss B. Fanning, Miss J. Smith, Masters Aldrich (2), Miss E. Kaipu, Miss E. Huleokeo, Miss E. Christian, Miss Palecki, Miss L. Hart, J. Halemanu, C. T. Day, D. Kalauokalani.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 12.—Miss Leslie Wight, A. Hocking, P. W. Damon, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Miss E. Simpson, Mrs. Borchgrevink and child, S. Bessel, Chas. Hall, P. L. Weaver, J. A. Smith, A. Wendell, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Kalama and child, Miss V. Mossman, A. K. Mossman, Jas. Houghton, Master W. Campbell, Miss Fredway, Rev. Kihara, J. J. Drummond and daughter, A. N. Kepolka and wife.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 12.—Mrs. Hapai and 2 children, W. L. Whitney, R. Catton, A. Page, L. A. C. Parish, wife and 2 children, Theo. Wolff, F. S. Lyman, S. M. Ballou, Miss Allie Wall, the Williams children, C. K. Hyde, Dr. A. C. Wall, H. L. Holstein, W. J. Vanatta, J. E. Bush, S. K. Kahai, Dr. Wachs, C. S. Desky, Miss Wight, Miss E. Brown, Mrs. Hlawia, Mrs. C. J. Falk, Miss C. R. Hyde, Mrs. P. E. Marshall, Mrs. F. Brown, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. De La Nux and child, G. H. Angus, Mrs. Mikala Malle, Mrs. P. Jarnett, 2 children and servant, E. Akina, A. Akina, Miss A. Horner, Miss Emma Rowland, T. R. Keyworth, P. T. Phillips, Wm. King, Miss Clara Lowrie, Miss Decoto, Miss Raemussen, Miss E. H. Bicknell, Mary Chalmers, Miss Cockett, Miss Cockett, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Adjutant Simonson and child, Lieut. H. Elliott, Chas. Lucas and wife, H. A. Wilder, Dr. R. B. Williams, Walter Lowrie, W. H. Babbitt, Rev. V. H. Kitcat and wife, Mrs. A. Moore, children and servant, Mrs. E. K. Nawahi, Miss H. Robertson, Mrs. Pfordner, J. F. Brown, C. Akona, Aplo, Ah

See C. Notley, Jr., J. K. Notley, Chee Kwal and See Chip Chong.

For China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Japanese Minister Shimamura, the Messrs. Tiffany.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

## The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

## War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST DISTRICT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin Austin Jones, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Isabelle McC. Jones, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to George R. Carter, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted. Honolulu, July 14th, 1898.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

## BY AUTHORITY.

MR. JOHN WAGNER has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice Dr. F. Aiken, resigned.

The Board now consists of C. H. Dickey, Chairman, W. H. King, John Wagner.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 12, 1898. 1895-3t

## CHANGE OF LOCATION OF GOVERNMENT POUND.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound in the District of Hamakua, Hawaii, to an enclosure on the east lower portion of the northeast corner of R. P. 5405, Land Commission 7823, Haina, about 217 feet on the lower side of the Government Road, Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 11, 1898. 1895-3t

E. Kapa, Esq., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 5th, 1898. 1893-3t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction: Lease of the Government land of Ualapue, Molokai, and of undivided interest in the adjoining land of Kahanui, containing 850 acres, more or less.

Term 21 years. Upset rental \$100 per year. Lease is on special conditions as to fencing and tree planting for particulars of which apply at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. July 11th, 1898. 1895-1d

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction a tract of land at Aiea, Kona, Oahu, contain-

ing total area of 98 acres, lying on both sides of present main road.

The Government main road to the width of 80 feet is reserved from this sale, and the reservation is further made for a road 50 feet in width from main road to the upper land of Aiea over a lagoon to be approved by the Government.

Upset price, \$10,000.00 Cash U. S. Gold.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1895-1d

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On July 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, on special terms of payment and improvement, Lot 13, Kahoahuna, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 66 9-10 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price, \$533.20. For full particulars as to terms and conditions, plan, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, or at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. June 20th, 1898. 1897-8t

## ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Hon. A. Perry, made on the 13th day of June, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction in Hilo, on the 15th day of August, 1898, at 12 noon, in lots to suit: some fine lands in Puna, Hawaii, as follows: 1—158.95 acres in Kalapana, set out in R. Ps. 875 and 1942; also, 2—296 acres in Kaunaloa and Ki, as set out in R. Ps. 2165 and 2807.

Further information may be had of W. R. Castle in Honolulu, or of W. F. Thrum, in Puna, and of Hitchcock and Smith in Hilo and of

MRS. EMMA NAWAHI, Administratrix.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed executor of the will of Eleazer Lazarus, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, at the office of the undersigned on Merchant street, within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

J. O. CARTER, Executor of the Will of Eleazer Lazarus. Dated, Honolulu, July 8, 1898. 1895-4tF

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. P. O. Box 196, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE, Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments No. 18, Kahanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Attends all Courts of the Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN, Will be pleased to transact any business entrusted to his care. Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS, Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd. Importers and Commission Merchants. San Francisco, and Honolulu, Queen St., 215 Front St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd. General Commission Agents. Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants. King and Bethel Streets, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise. Queen St., Honolulu.

Robert Lewis, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke LEWERS & COOKE, Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Office:—414 Fort Street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO., Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., Ltd. Money Loaned for long or short periods on approved security. W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO., Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sails, and Building Materials, all kinds. MONOLULU IRON WORKS CO., Machinery of every description made to order.

H. E. MAINTYRE & BRO., Grocery and Feed Store, Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.